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VOL. XXXII. NO. 16.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. NOVEMBER 30, 1881.

# PRICE FIVE CENTS

# THAT AN ANTIQUE "TEAR BOTTLE"

[Boston Journal]. ve me, friend, each man that we do know Carries an urn of tears."

One of the man have o'erlain it so nothing but its gleam of golden show To us who pass appears.

schholds the wase more prectous day by day, Even though sealed for lears soperfect flower that grows by Life's Lighway, Not joy, nor peace, nor even love, 1 say. Can be as sweet as tears. -James Berry Bensch.

# The Land War.

PARIS, Nov. 24 .- Mr. Patrick Egan has adressed a letter, to the Treasurer of the Home Rule League at Dublin in reply to its recent circular. In his letter, Mr. Egan, while reminding the Home Rulers that he himself is one of them, deprecates their idea stempting to revive and extend their novement at the present juncture by the mation of local associations. He protests gainst the opening passages of the circular, hich, he says, would appear to imply that the land, in islation of the Government had iven satisfaction to the Irish people. Mr. Egan ironically asks the League why they id not think of local appointions eight

pens age, and says that the country, in its desire for independence, has outraged Home Rule in its present form, and so long as lessrs. Parnell, Davitt, Dillon and their flends are in prison, the revival of the Home ale agitation must be untimely and prejudial to the interests of Ireland.

Dustin, Nov. 23.—Seven men have been nested in Dunmore, County Galway, for legal drilling. A large amount has been beribed for their defence.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal proposes subintions to supply the suspects with food uddothing without trenching on the Ameriansubscriptions, and says this will test the erity of the farmers towards Parnell. LIMBRICK, Nov. 23 .- Farmers are so dis-

issed with the decisions of the Commission fthe Land Court that they already condemn in unmeasured terms.

LONDON, NOV. 23 .- The Times says it is esitation, a considerable section of the peoolicy of the "No 'Bent' manifesto. The alled for protecting those engaged in carrybg out the law. In many places it is nonious that to pay rent at all is as dangerous he owner denounced the Kilmainham maniissassected and disloyal population, of whom enant farmers and their families do not form y holding out the hope of a general reducpossible that Ireland should be delivered of cargo. med party into the house of Lord Bessbologh's agent at Pilltown, the house being only twenty yards from the police barracks. veal other cases of firing into houses, all within the last few days; incendiary fires n Galway and King's Counties, and the pla-carding of notices with bullets attached breatening death to rent-payers. The serious tuation is shown by the Dublin Freeman's

ogive the Executive an excuse for further. Occive action

It is stated that A. M. Sullivan, member of farlisment for Meath, has finally agreed with committee of his constituents to apply immediately for the Ohiltern Hundrads V. The mediately for the Chiltern Hundreds 7. The Executive of the Land Leegue in Paris, after presponding with Parnell, have agreed to put forward for the vacancy, Davitt, as well another candidate of full legal qualificalone, probably Dr. Kenny or Egan. There word three arrests to day under the

oercion Act, including the Becretary of the attetown Branch Land League.

Briver, Nov. 25 Line speech here toby, Lord Cowper took a despondent view of he state of the country. It is a line of the During the hunt of the Ktylare hounds

plo attacked the Armagh Hunt Club at Bally." chabb. Many horses were severely stoned. A number of Trishman in the Town-Hall Newcastle flat his ht prevented Str Unaries Dise from addressing his constituent; by constant his strength of the constituents by consti

leve that the Irlsh Government is dialting, an important measure for the pext session of arliament dealing with the jury laws. The alghest legal authorities are irnatimous in

sometimes in a dumb and sullen state and under surface. It was their duty at the present moment to reduce it again to a dumb and sullen state, and then do as much as possible in one generation to remove the dis-satisfaction, and, if possible, the prejudices of the Irish people.
The Times, commenting on Earl Cowper's

speech, says:-"It is far more likely that measures of coercion will have to be made more stringent than dispensed with. Even a temporary suspension of trial by jury would be condoned by public opinion if it was shown to be necessary for the restoration of peace and order. Now that oppression and violence have been adopted as weapons by a section of the Irish people, it is worth while to point out that the whole Irish people, who 40 years ago formed a third of the population of the Kingdom, is now only one-seventh. The conduct of the Irish in English towns and cities shows that they sympathise with the course of their countrymen in Ireland. and return the feeling indicated above.". The principal Irish Judges strongly depre-

cate any suspension of trials by jury. There were five arrests under the Coercion Act to-day. Protestant church in a rural district of the County Cork has been wrecked

by a party of men. The Coroner's jury have returned a verdict of wilful murder against Inspectors O'Brien and Bouchier, who commanded the police on the occasion of the killing of Mansfield in the affray at Ballyragget, County Kilkenny, on the 19th of October. Warrants for their apprehension have been issued.

Maloney, a wealthy merchant, and an active member of the Land League, has been arrested on a charge of intimidation from paying rents and circulating the "100 feat" manifesto. It is reported that Maloney's wife will be arrested, and that this step will be followed by vigorous action towards the Ladies' League.

Mr. Peter O'Leary, well known in connection with the agricultural laborers movement, has just visited Paris to conter with the Land Leaguers here. After a long and exhaus ive discussion of the subject the executive of the League have determined to further the Laborers cause in Ireland by every means in their power. A full understanding has been arrived at with Mr. O'Leary who sails for Boston on Wednesday. The Mayor of Drogheda, candidate for reelection, was defeated by Mangon, an imprisoned "suspect.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION. BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 28.—The Mayor of too plain that after a brief interval of close relationship to the Canadian Premier, jection stated in this country. It was main the opportunity to interview was too great to le of Ireland have decided to adhere to the be lost. Referring to annexation, he said:— "We cannot, with self-respect to ourselves, as ian of dealing with recalcitrant tenants, an intelligent body of people, apply for admty by county, has already been adopted mission into the American Union, and by Leitrim and Cavan, where two columns of that action say to the world we are poor, the higher classical or professional educasoldiers each and police have been de- weak, helpless and unable to get along in the world; on the contrary, we feel ourselves the equal of the American people. The spirit of the citizen of the United States extends into sit was some time time back to pay more our borders, and the Canadian people profit han Griffith's valuation. The cattle of a to a large extent by American exmish priest have been mutilated because ample." Upon the question of commercial supremacy, he said:—"The Canadian people ste. If we have to deal with a thoroughly are the rivals of the United States for the carrying trade of the Great Northwest. Our seaports are several bundred miles by direct alf, it is idle to expect order to be restored line of latitude nearer Europe than any port of the United States, and we mean on of rents. The means at the disposal of to take advantage of that fact by be Government are boundless, and they are building ship canals from lake to lake, acked by the resolute apirit of the whole and otherwise improve our water courses, copie of Great Britain. If the existing so that it will be possible to load an ocean wers of the Executive are inadequate, steamer in any of our inland lakes direct there must be granted. One thing only is from the port to Europe without reshipment We will leave nothing undone rer to a lawiess faction, openly aiming at the until this is accomplished." The gentleman is uption of the Union. The article is was quite sanguine of the future greatness sed on telegrams from correspondents de- of the Dominion to the north of the illing numerous outrages, such as firing by an United States. They are willing to reciprocate any favors the United States might bestow in the way of commercial treaties, but annexation could never be accomplished. The Telegraph, editorially referring to the interview, says :- " It is well enough for the people of this country to talk about our neighbors across the border being a dentury behind the times, but the facts in this question of commercial importance are at present ournal earnestly appealing to the people not in fasor of Canada. ... While we were laught ing at Canada she was devising plans which are now being consummated into realities, and which will rob this country of the greatest part of her export trade. The time for theorizing has long ago passed: The State of New York must be up and doing, or all her boasted 'commercial' greatness must vanish."

THE GIBRALTAR QUESTION. MADRID, Nov. 26 .- In the Senate, to-day Guell-y-Rente, a Cuban Senator, asked the Government whether it was disposed to open negotiations with England for the restitution of Gibrariar. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that the Government would act in scoordance with the best interests of the county the better. The union between the church and try and the maintenance of good relations state, though in itself right and proper, where hee hounds were poisoned at Salling. The with the friendly Powers: Replying to an the state is Catholic, becomes practically when mater of the hounds stopped the hunt and other question he said the French occupied a the state is infidel; like the union of a live acceled all dixtures for the future. A mobio, point in Africa as to which it was impossible soul and dead careses. If France is like to say whether it belonged to Algeria or the union of the tiger the with its prey.

Morocco de He would closely watch Spanish The first revolution stripped the church of he regretted the question of the restitution of to priests, and about \$1,000 to bishops. The Gibraltar had been ratsed. Bpanish resources, priests in Canada frequently receive a larger a matter 4 545 Asiw Dalla Gotte

the opinion that if the Goercion Act be per ford University, by his will declared that if port. They must come to the voluntary milled to lapse the law must be strong head about liberty in connection that it will be strong the declared any person made tenant for lifelof his estates, principle like us. They talked about liberty in connection that it will be strong the declared the declared that it will be strong the declared that it will be strong the declared that it will be strong the declared that the declare in connection with both summary jurisdictor, at tensut; entail before helcomes into post in France, but they have not the remotest long and the jury laws.

### FATHER STAFFORD'S EURO-PEAN TRIP.

# Educational and Social Matters in France and Italy.

Last Sunday Rev. Father Stafford continued in, as he stated, a somewhat discursive way his account to his congregation of his recent tour in Europe. He first alluded toa number of parish matters in the course of which he stated that he desired to see the Lindsay portion of the diocesan debt paid at

FATHER STAFFORD remarked that when in England he visited one of three Catholic training schools established in that country. Two of them were under religieuse. One is in Liverpool and is called Mount Pleasant Training School. These training schools are similar to our normal schools for teachers. and receive a contribution from the government for their support, the same as the other training schools. He found that the Liverpool institution occupied a front place in the work of training teachers; and that their pupils were amongst the best teachers in England. It would be gratifying to him if we had one such school in this country, particularly for girls. In Ireland the Loretto sisters still held the lead-

ing place as teachers and were maintained mainly by the upper or better classes. Neither in England nor on the continent had he seen the schools so well supplied with maps, globes and other school furniture as in the province of Ontario. He had in his travels continually noticed things in relation to similar things at home (in Ontarlo) in order to make comparisons with them. He no-ticed, for instance, that the people of Ops had better houses, farm buildings and farms than most of the farmers in the old country, and were far better supplied with agricultural implements. In France they had not made any progress at all since the a re of Augustus Cæsar, and did to-day their plon thing in the same way as Virgli had described. He would not, if he were a farmer, leave O as for anything he had seen in the farming line .... He might add in connection with a remark he had made the previous Sunday that many po ople in the old country believed that over education was producing a distaste for manual labor. It was objected that a great many became . nafit-

business visit, and as he enjoys the honor of had received; and he had heard the same ob tained that it was not the duty of the state to provide superior education that the state should simply provide the common or ordinary edu cation, and leave to the family or the individual the responsibility of obtaining or providing tion. There was not in Italy a government grant for superior education; and public opinion was moving in favor of this general policy. He was himself disposed to think that it was wrong to employ the public funds to give a special education; and that persons who were qualifying for the professions ought to do so at the expense of the family and not of the state. Of course there was a certain argument in favor of giving a superior education to boys of talent at the public expense, but that argument would apply to editors of newspapers as well. It was undeniable that a good editor of a newspaper was in many ways a great benefit to a community, but still there was no special education provided for him by the state. A great deal could be said in the same way in favor of educating clergymen at the public expense, for they undoubtedly exercise a beneficial influence, and had as good a right to a special education as lawvers or doctors, but they did not get it .. In France when he was there they had passed a law (now awaiting the concurrence of the senate) to compat priests to serve in the army, so that every ecclesiastical student after he became a certain age would have to become a soldier a spend five years of barracks life. The man who had been working to bring that about was Gambetta, the man of whom they had read as being opposed to

measure simply meant the destruction of the Catholic religion altogether, for the life of a soldier and the life of a priest was incompatible and impossible. In Austria and Switzerland they should go to prison rather than allow themselves to be tyrannized over in that way in this vital matter. It was an act of down-right tyranny that would not be attempted outside the land of "liberty, equality and fraternity." The fact was that the sooner the hierarchy of France separated itself from state connection money back into the face of the government; and fely upon the faith of the women and Sig William Heathcote, late M.P. for Ox the liberality of the men of France for sup-

pected further spoliation at the instigation of Cleary, "He is pious, learned, zealous and Gambetta. Father Stafford then alluded to eloquent." He also alluded to his grace of the arbitrary and tyrannical expulsion of the Toronto as a great prelate. Father Stafford Jesuits by a mere stroke of the pen, without concluded by publicly expressing his thanks giving them a form of trial, or hearing evito the owners of the White Star and Allan dence for or against them. There was no lines for their kindness to himself personargument against them in a court of justice ally. to show that they deserved banishment: there was nothing said against them that could not be said against any person going into the Assembly opposed to the republican form of government. The Jesuits were simply banished by a tyrannical exercise of power; and in the act there was no " liberty " and not much "fraternity either.... As far as he cruid see the priests in France were not respected as in other countries, and until they took a proper stand and ignored the state altogether, except as good citizens, it would always be that way. When in Rome he had a short conversation with the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, Cardinal Simeoni, who remarked that no where were the rights of Catholics better recognized that in Canada, ard especially in Ontario, and that England was doing well everywhere for education The Cardinal said the Catholics of the province of Ontario had an excellent reputation s practical Catholics in sustaining their church. These remarks gave him (Father Stafford) very great satisfaction...The moral concret of the people of Canada compered very well with any he had seen. In speaking of Paris last Sunday, he had made a remark that required some explanation or modification. Paris is not France. It is not like any other ct. v. It is the most cosmopolitan city in the world. The proportion of foreigners is exceedingly large; it is the resort of all classes; and even criminals flock to it in large numbers, for there they feel safer than in other cities. The Fren, h must not, therefore, be held responsible for all that is done in Paris. He noticed in Paris and in other parts of France, as well as in Italymore in Italy than anywhere else—that the women were doing hard degrading work, the like of which they are never allowed to do in this country. Just in proportion as people lost the principles of christianity they lost respect for women; and the women of France and Italy had an individual and

personal interest in maintaining the principles of Christ. He had seen in Italy, women walking barefooted on macadamized roads over which the very horses in this country would not travel, and bearing on their heads heavy burthens, while the men were walking along-side, well-dressed, with boots on and with hands in their pockets, not doing Oakville, Out., has been paying Buffalo a ted for manual labor by the education the country business what and as he enjoye the bases of slaves would be called upon to do .... He had ent a Sunday in Naples visiting the the big cities the good were better than the Paris on the 14th of July, the national fete day of the city, when the whole population turned out and took possession of the streets and boulevards and enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. He was out on the street A TERRIFIC STORM IN THE BRITISH from early morning until midnight observing the scene, and he had in that vast concourse of three millions of people seen but one person excited from drink. They all had drunkard.

their wine and coffee, and were gay and happy; but there was not one drunkard. How would that compare with Lindsay? He would leave them to make the comparison. He had been told that they had had a concourse of people in Lindsay not long ago and he thought from what he had heard that there was more than one who did not know what he was doing. In all the time he was on the continent he had seen only that one man under the influence of liquor. It might be said that this was an argument against total abstinence, and he would admit that if the total abstinence was advocated in France and Italy the people would not understand it. There was no argument against wine drinking in those countries. It was only the criminals who the connection of church and state. The got drunk and crime was not committed as a rule through drunkenness. He had met old residents in France and Italy who had told them that they had not seen five men drunk in their lives. Some might say that you could drink lager beer in Canada, but he did obliged those who wished to becomes priests not think that could be safely dore. He had to pay a certain amount which went to the seen nothing to change his opinion with rebenefit of an army fund. If the bighops and gard to the use of drink, but much to con-

priests of France did their duty they would in it. He had seen nothing in London on not submit to Gambetta's policy. They Liverpool or Dublin to cause him to modify his views with regard to drink. The great curse of England and of Ireland-more than the landlords-was the whiskey, both from a moral and roligious as well as from a material point of view the Sovereign pontiff on sending his blessing to the total Numerous wrecks are reported, especially on abstinence society of our church here in Lindsay had sent one word as a message. That word was "Persevere" ... Father Staftord then alluded to the little children sent out by Rev. Father Nugent, and dwelt at some length on the importance of that work, which he was stire would commend itself to their judgment and support .... The question interests ain that direction. The Spanish all its property in France, and the state now had been raised as to the classification of Minister of Foreign Affairs on Saturday said doles out an allowance of about \$300 a vear emigrants on the ocean steamers. He had emigrants on the ocean steamers. He had all fund for the support of imprisoned suspects: given some attention to that important mat-

ter and be believed that the system adopted and the country's position in Europe, did not revenue than the bishops in France. It by the Allan line in classifying third-class justify, any, member in touching on se delicate would be far better for the priests to fling the passengers was the best. He also belleved that the White Star line was doing their best in this direction. He mentioned this matter for the benefit of those in this country sending word to friends and relatives in the old country.... Father Stafford States Navy, who has been engaged in mak-related a telectrating the attention paid in ling magnetic observations throughout British Bome to all church matters the fact the Car-

#### LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Nov. 26, 1881.

Quebec just at the present moment is obivious to everything but the local elections, To the average Quebecer the fate of the universe haugs on this momentous issue. Both Rouge" and "Blen" are terribly in carnest and occasionally flavor their arguments with an ingredient of profaulty strong enough to give the atmosphere an odor of brimstone. Yesterday was nomination day, and in comparison to old times was pretty much like a funeral. There was not even a bloody n se or a black eye to perpetuate the time-honored customs of our ancestors. Some obstreperous individuals hustled Messrs. Murphy and Dobell in close proximity to a wharf, but the impulse, in a moral and physical sense, was less the result of politics than of a too large dose of bad whiskey. We have a number of gay and festive youths in this vicinity, whose craniums are so nearly cracked that the shot of a ginger-beer cork causes an effervescence in overflowing. The greatest excitement prethe sluggish matter they possess in lieu of vailed. The match was for a purse of \$400. At the point of starting, Feron protested both parties are sanguine of success; but I against the location of the soe-line, and asked sm inclined to think the Conservatives will carry the West and Centre Divisions, Mr. Shehyn being returned by acclamation for the

The Times (new journal) has made its aporgan instead of the "hippety-hoppety" Chronicle. It is under the management of Joseph Duggan, Esq., formerly of the Gazette, a young Irish Catholic of ability. With regard to Irish questions I cannot say what its the score. The same happened to Byan. course may be, but it never can nossibly surdisplayed in the Chronicle. If Mr. talents will never be wanting in right and justice for the Irish people. What ever be the opinions of Irishmen here relative. to Mr. Senecal, the conduct of the Chronicle home man. Betting, which had been eve towards the Irish people has not been of a now turned to odds in his favor. nature to create sympathy for its proprietor.

our Land League has not been idle. Mr. Jeremiah Gallaher, P L.S, an able an devoted Irishman, has been delegated to represent us was started. It lasted but three at the great Irish-American Convention in during the second of which Feron m

chu, ches, and noticed that they were well at their beauty, and the handsomest ladies in the previous result. tended. In one large church the majority of Guebec are those of Irish blood. Sparkling applauded, especially as it the peops o were men and most of them went the peops of were men and most of them went and witty, they are worthy of a poet's compilexpected at first that he we communion. He observed that in ments; but no, not from an Irish poet, for, it the game. The third game was closely the big cities the good were better than the must be said that Quebec has no Irish Ladies' tested, and was made up of five Innings, same in the smaller cities and towns, while Land League. What is the reason? Well, the end of which Ryan scored the first 21 the bad in the big cities were worse than in let some one that is not afraid of a brickbat being but 2 abend of his opponent, who stopthe smaller on les. There was this difference get up and make reply. However, such is ped at first set, 19. The Chicago man now between Paris and London that what was the truth. Beautiful and gifted though they settled down to work and put out done in Paris was done openly.... He was in are, capable of doing a world of good to their suffering sisters, yet they are deaf to the did not catch in a sufficiently etrong manner. appeal of the patriotic ladies of Ireland.

# ISLES.

LONDON, Nov. 25 .- A storm has raged with terrible violence since Tuesday night. At Stornoway the sea broke over the beach and invaded the streets. Eight fishing boats | nings, giving his opponent but five aces. The were dashed together and destroyed. A Blackpool the sea swept through the window of many houses, and cabs were blown over. The sea rushed down the streets, one thoroughfare being six feet under water. At

Portudown, roofs of houses were carried across several streets. At Sligo a schooner has been blown ashore and a bridge partially destroyed. At Derryhead one Moran was killed by the roof of his house being blown down. Part of the railway terminus at Limerick was carried away. Similar reports bave been received from Newry, Lurgan and elsewhere. At Dublin the storm was the severest known for many years, and at Spuddal, County Galway, it was the worst experienced for half a century. Numerous marine casualties are reported. The barque "Bar bara Dragoon," for Liverpool, was totally wrecked at Pembrokeshire. The captain was drowned. A brig was seen outside Ardrossan battling with the gale on Wednesday, but she foundered, and the crew of seven or eight were probably lost.

from New York for Havre, put into Cher. bourg on Sunday. She experienced terrific weather and sighted a large ahip dismaster and apparently abandoned. A French lugger was stranded near Lydd and four persons drowned. Several of the crew of the steamer "Sumatra," at Fulmouth for Boston, were disabled and the chief officer badly injured. the west coast. Fourteen vessels are ashore near Carnavon, and two barques and a schooner anchored of Margate disappeared during the night and are supposed to be

Dustin, Nov. 28 .- Archbishop Croke and Rev. Father Cantwell have subscribed to and written energetically in advocacy of a nation-

O'Donnell, member of Parliament, has interviewed Parnell, Dillon, O'Kelly and Kenny in Kilmainham gaol. "He says the suspects baye the look of men whose bealth is being steadily undermined.

North America, on behalf of the United the less last last light, said the more he saw, of Rome, be is to forfeit his interest as though the country the more he was convinced that he were dead. Sir William was a moderate to have an order to get at the replicit. And he will always to which he replicit. The Cardinal said of Dr. Nova Scotia.

# A LAMENT.

[Boston Transcript.]

I am slain by the scented white arrows Of the filly capped archers, Japan.

And my bosom is pierced by the sparrous.—
Nay, I faint 'neath the butterfly's fas.
The blue of the jay, and the hyscinth sales,
Forget me nois, sadden and sting.—
They all were the times of her beautiful eyes
And I weep when the oricles sing.

For surely a tress of her glinted hair
Hus caught in the wing of the bird;
His song, that is love yielding up to despair.
Are the notes that my spirit has heard.
Where the jasmine stars in a luminous mist
Are fair as thy roses, O haunted Cashmere,
And white as the pearls on her delicate wrist.
Not the bird, but my lady, I hear

-Mrs. Helen Bich.

### INTERNATIONAL HAND-BALL MATCH

FERON, Chicago, vs. RYAN, Montreal.

The Referee Declares the Match a Braw-Two Dark to Finish Play.

Long before the appointed hour for the international handball match between Foron, of Chicago, and Ryan, of Montreal, the court of the Montreal Handball Ciub was filled to to have it placed in the middle of the alley. For some time this was objected to, but finally Ryan acquiesced, and Feron's demand was complied with.

The two players then entered the alley pearance here as a genuine Conservative amid the applause of the large assemblage. They shook hands after the toss, which was won by the Chicago man, who started the first game shortly after one o'clock. His hand was put out without having an ace added to

In the second innings, Feron, by some sharp pass the bigotry and anti-Irish feeling tossing, scored a few aces, when he was made to take his position outside the short line.

player had balls to suit. Ryan played wi In the midst of all this electoral turmoil hard ball, while Feron used a very h ball and somewhat softer.

After one minute's delay the second largest run, scoring 16 aces. At t The ladies of Queboc and proverbish for | Feron stood 21 to Ryan's 14, thus

> some swift left-hand tossing, which Ryan The fight, however, was a stubborn one, it lasting 8 innings, and resulting in favor of Chicago, with 21 to 14. Thus each player had two games to two. Feron kept quite cool and was very jocoso, while Ryan seemed to grow nervous.

The fifth game was started, and it altogether went in favor of Feron, who won in five inexcitement seemed now to be at a climax. There was a possibility of Montreal coming out second best. Time was called, and Feron tossed the ball for eleven aces, what seemed to be the last and winning game. Ryan, whose score was nothing, made a desperate effort and got his hand in, which he did not lose until he forged away ahead of his opponent, and ran the game out in two innings, with 21 to 15. This feat was the signal for great cheering.

It was now 15 minutes past three o'clock. Feron on time being called, objected to play, protesting that it was too dark. The referee was called on to give his decision. He decided that the play could not proceed owing to the darkness and declared the match a draw and ordered it to be played on the first favorable opportunity. Notwithstanding the decision of the referee,

Ryan tossed 21 aces in the absence of Feron who left the court, and claimed the match. The referee was Mr. M. Baben, the umpires were Messrs. Stinson of Montreal, and Cronin of Chicago; the marker was Mr. P. Daly.

#### LORD HARTINGTON ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 26 .- Lord Hartington, addressing his constituents at Blackburn tonight, referring to the Irish question, said it was one of the utmost anxiety, and calculated to inspire the greatest disappointment and dissatisfaction both as regards rights of property and the preservation of order. Despite severe coercion measures, outrages" were still rife, and it was impossible to exercise rights of property except at a great personal risk. The cases hitherto decided by the Land Commission were precisely those contemplated by the Land Act; but the decisions were subject to revision, and when fordinary Irish estates came before the court, the general reduction in rents would probably be continued. Compensation to landlords would have to be considered by Parliament. Lord Hartington reald disappointment doubtless exists widely concerning the result of the various efforts made to restore peace to lieland but Government will continue to remember that all the trouble is not due to the pervergences of the lrish. England in bank years, has committed even greater mistakes

What is the great cry from occan to ocean? Kendall's Spayin Care. Read ad-

vertisement.

which have not yet been altogether explated.

BEST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

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# TRUE WITNESS FOR 1882.

The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also Halm a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TREE WITHEST IS NOW what we may term an established fact, it is over 33 years in ex-Diames.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this jourmal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the TRUE WITHERS is without exception the chespest paper of its class on this continent.

it was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the sity, but the present proprietors baving taken sharge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the eld subscribers to retain it but new ones to earoli themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheep to offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it; is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our effects are nded by our friends, this paper will be further enlarged and improved during ming year.

eceipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be to- receive the TRUE WITNESS for

sending us the names of 5 new at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 eceive one copy free and \$1.00 new names, with the cash, one \$2.50. will oblige by informing their

above very liberal juducements or the TRUE WITNESS; also by e of a reliable person who their locality for the pubopies will be sent on ap-

intelligent agents throughid the Northern and Western e Union, who can, by serving our serve their own as well and add rially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business.

The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergymen, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up tacir quote from different sowns or districts; nor is it necessary to send ail the names at once. They will fuifil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible presare of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take appecriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousiness well. Rate for clubs of

five or more, \$1.00 per annum in advance. Parties subscribing for the TRUE WITNESS between this date and the 31st December. 1881, will receive the paper for the balance of the year free. We hope that our friends or agents throughout the Dominion will make an extra effort to push our circulation. Parties requiring sample copies or further intormation please apply to the office of THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Craig street, Montreal, Canada

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

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By THE DUCHESS. 1 1 1 1 1

CHAPTER XXI. CONTINUES.

Fancy pales perceptibly and shrinks from him. For an instant she raises her eyes to his and then lets them fall again, as though to conceal from him the triumph and satisfacion that fill them—and something else, pernaps, stronger, and purer than either of these.

"Do not turn from me," says Arthur, quickly. Let me speak, now, here I have so much to say; and yet impatiently—"I know not how to say it. I feel tongue-tied, incapable. But why need I bore you with mere words? The whole thing lies in one short sentence; I love you."

"Oh, no," says Mrs. Charteris, slowly - And now in her expressive eyes triumph has certainly gained the day. "You forget; how could you have imagined it possible to love that sort of person. ?"

Her victory is complete. His color darkens, deepens He drops her hands, nay, almost flings them from him; so that the poor pretty rose talls to the ground. Something in her face, in her manner, has betraved to him the truth.

"You mean-" he begins huskily. But she interrupts him with sudden haste "Nothing-nothing, indeed. And you "-

demurely-"I am sure mean just as little." "I am not one to care about the quip courteous," returns he, sternly. "You know as well as I do what I mean. Tell the truth now at last. Have you led me up to this point only to refuse me? Are you so paitry that the mere satisfaction of a poor revenge could tempt you to wreck another's happiness, -the happiness, too, of one who trusted

vou ?' She is silent.

"Speak," cays Arthur, with increasing stern

ness. But still she remains speechless. Her hands-now empty of flowers-are clasped and hang loosely before her. Her head is bent; her face is white as snow that drifts in wincer. She is a little frightened for the first time in all her life, and her heart beats violently.

"Let us end it now forever, one way or the other," says Blunden, with sudden calm, "am I to understand that all your pretty looks and flattering words were lies ?-that from the first von calculated on this moment?"

"Yes-but-," confesses she, hurriedly, yet full of an eager anxiety to explain some thought, some feeling that rests deep down within her heart. But he will not listen.

"No; no more! it is too late!" he exclaims, with a gesture that has in it something of losthing; and turning from her, he lays his arms upon the sash of the window and hides his tace upon them.

A breathless silence toll ws. No one en ters; no living thing approaches their solitude. Even the music has ceased. The two in Laura Redesdele's pet boudoir are as utterly alone as though miles-instead of two rcoms-divide them from the laughing world beyond. A fear that is almost agony, (born of his last contemptuous look) chills Fancy's " Arthur-" she says at length, nervously

laying her hand upon his arm. But the overture is not received with kind-

"Don't touch me," he says roughly, with a juick indrawing of the breath, and shakes the soit delicate fingers from his arm as though they burnt him. The action, though natural, is discourteous, and, raising in Mrs. Charteris' mind faint feelings of in tignation, restores her to self control. And with self-control comes the knowledge that here is an opportunity not to be despised-one, indeed, to be seized upon by any true woman as a means of righting herself by plecing her opponent in the

"Oh I' murmurs she, in an accent that is almost a sob, " how you have nurt my poor hand."

Arthur makes no sign. " It is growing quite red," goes on the little witch in a still more tearful tone-without

evoking any sympathy. " I really think it is broken," cries she, at last, with a veritable sub this time that goes to his heart. A man as a rule, can stand a good deal, but this is too much for Blunden

" What a brute I am!" he says, wearily, rousing himselt, and, taking the small hand in question, examines it carefully. No bruise, no faintest mark, can be seen; nevertheless he appears etricken with remorse. Indeed, it would be impossible to feel otherwise with those lovely eyes, blue as the skies, and rich with tears gleaming up at one.

"I shan't see you for some time again." he goes on, hurriedly, gazing at her in a strange manner, as though he would imprint upon his brain each line of her fair face. " Never again, I think-I hope-"

" After to-morrow," interrupts she, quickly. You promised to bring me flowers for Lady Cardine's ball. Have you forgotten? You must not disappoint me "

"No. You shall have them."

" And you will bring them to-morrow?" "Certainly I shall not," says Arthur, with a neavy frown. "What! is your game not yet played out? Have you no compassion? Is ny punishment so incomplete, then, that you desire to prolong it? No, you shall have your flowers, but I shall not bring them. 1 shall never"—with mournful certainty— | sweet.

bring you flowers again!" "Then do not send them. I refuse them. shall not wear them -- not if they were there smile. "How thoroughly you comprehend forever," says Fancy, in a little choked voice,

with a petulance that is almost childish. She is trifling with the leaves of a dark olant near her. Seldom has she looked so lovable, so sweet as now, when full of a grief, eal or feigned. How can be tell which it

"Do come to-morrow," she says, in a little whisper, taising her eves to his for a moment. They were drowned in tears. Her words are tender, her manuer is beseeching. Blunden, losing his head, stoops forward, and, taking her in his arms, kisses her once pussionately. Then he releases her, and, before she can re-Beauty half startled, half angry, and with her soft cheeks wet with the common signs of

Perhaps—though she would have died rather than confess it even to herself-her greatest grief lies in the discovery that he really is gone out of reach of all witcheries and enslaving arts. She dries her eyes with pensive care, and sinking into a cozy little chair, reviews the situation.

"Well at least I have had my revenge." strong enough to resist any tendency to she says, half aloud, tapping the back of one hand lightly against the palm of the other. Yes, a revenge. It is sweet, they say, especially to women. Why, then I can't be half is Lord Danvers now, and not a bit the worse a woman, so little sweet it seems to me. Perfortified mith pure blood and a properly haps I have not had revenge enough. That nourished frame."—Givil Service Gazette: Made may be it. And yet—Yes, I should like to make him propose to me a second time all over again; and-and-of course-of course until I turned away his anger with a soft an-"JAMES Errs & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, bondon England." Also makers of Errs's them."

CHOCOLATE ESSENCE for afternoon use.

past her, but looking rather into the realm of grief and bewilderment and quick love we call our hoarts. She has said some little thing, some light-

est word of warning, to Litty about Cooll Launceston; but, gentle as the word was, it has been bedly received; and Gretchen, shrinking back into herself, is now pusaling her pure brain with an impossible problem, with eyes downcast and clouded.

She has just begun to accuse herself of harboring base suspicions, when a voice addressing her brings her back for the moment to a day long past. She starts slighly, and, raising her head, sees Scarlett-now Lord Danvers-standing beside her.

"How d'ye do, Mrs. Dugdale?" he says, bolding out his hand in a fashion ball supercilious, halffimploring. His face is very pale and Gretchen, as she returns his greeting and mechanically lays her hand in his, having believed him in Italy, a d because of that last scene in the morning-room at the Towers, which comes back to him and her with vivid force, hiushes distinctly -so distinctly that all the women standing near smile inwardly, and lift their fans meaningly, and look upon the ground, and tell each other presently in soft whispers that, after all, the most saint like are often the worst, and that no good ever came of that sort of thing. And what could one expect of a woman who had married a cripple for his money? And every one knew how it had been with her and Scarlett, and how she had calmly jilted him. And nowadays to blush! Such wretched form! Quite bud taste; almost indecent; and so on.

"Will you not speak to me?" says Scarlett. quietly, but with evident agitation. "I am gled to see you," says Gretchen,

very gently. "Are you honestly? I suppose "-with an unlevely laugh-"I am not yet forgiven my heinous crime, as your tone belies your words."

There is an expression in his handsome

face-not so much dissipation as discontent -that makes her sorry for him. "You mistake me," she ways, with kind ear-

nestness. "I am indeed glad to see you looking well." Perhaps he had madly hoped for more enthusiesm in her reception, or this sudden meeting with her killed all saper resolutions.

Be that as it may, a dark shade crosses his

"You modify your first words," he says, determined to misconstrue ber meaning. "You were always, if I remember rightly, candor itself. 'Glad to see me' and 'Glad to see me well' bear different meanings. You would, perhaps, have been even nearer the truth had you gone a little farther and said you would

be glad to see me-well, at a distance." " How changed you are, Tom!" says Gretchen, with sweetest repreach. And then Tom gives in, and takes her down to her carriage in utter silence, but with a heart filled to overflowing. So does she transform—by one tender speech—a possible enemy into a lifelong friend

Steeling past Kenneth's door on tiptoe (baving dismissed her sleepy maid from further attendance). Gretchen is brought to, a stand-still by hearing her name called

"Is that you, Gretchen? Come in; I am wake," says Dugdale. And, opening his door, she enters. Flinging her opera-clock to one side, and goe up to his bed.
"It is too bad," she says. "I knew if I

went out you would not sleep, but would lie awake listening for my footsteps. Waiting a result have plainly agreed to a final outor expecting anything destroys rest. Now your head will ache to-morrow, and I shall have myséli to blame tor it."

"Then it shan't ache," replied he, laughing. What a little fidget you are! Forget me. and tell me all about Laura's ball. Was it a as when you left home this evening. Did you dance much ?"

"Not very much." "Whore did you dance with?"

"I denced a quadrille with Jack, for one"

'A quadrille! That was slow for you, who are so fond of waltzing, and Jack such a good fellow at that! Whom else did you dance

"To tell you the truth, darling, I did not dance with any one else," says Gretchen, blushing until the tears stand in her eyes I couldn't Don't send me to any more balls, Ken : I don't enjoy them : I hate them. How could I dence when I know you are here lonely, all by yourself, and when I am longing to be with you?"

Dugdele's expression changes and grows sad. He flings one arm impatiently above his bood and sighs heavily.

"It neems hard on you," he says wistfully.
'You used to love all that sort of thingdoncing, I mean, and balls, and amusement of all kinds. And now I wonder you don't hate me, Gretchen. It is your ill-fated marriage with me that has stolen from you your youth,

or at least your enjoyment of it." -Gretchen tices not answer immediately; she kesitates for a little while, to scan his tace, as though she would read his inmost heart. This is one of Gretchen's pretty ways, to pause at unexpected moments, as if desir ous of making her reply all it should be-and it has its charm. There is a restfulness, a sense of peace about her, a blessed lack of baste that suggests calm, and is essentially

"Solon had not half your wisdom," she says, at length, with a soft but mocking the real facts of the case, and how rude you can be! My youth (in spite of your vile insinuations) has not departed.

Only to night I overheard many people saying all kinds of flattering things about this old lady,"-laying her hands lightly on her bosom-"and twice I heard myself called Pretty Mrs. Dugdale' Do you hear that, sir? 'Pretty Mrs. Dugdale'

"It was too weak a word; you are too lovely to be merely pretty," returns he, fondly. Yet I wish you had come home to tell me von had danced all night and had found pleasure in it. How is it you have lost all beart. cover her self-possession, is gone, leaving for it?: I sometimes fear you let sad thoughts all the world." of me distress your gayest hours; and the

idea renders me miserable." "And I fear I shall have to run away to bed and leave my news unfinished if you persist in talking nonsense. Who was it said the other day he was never going to indulge, in morbid thoughts sgain. And I have such a funny thing to tell you, Whom do you think I met to-night? You could never guess; so I shall tell you. Little Tom Scarlett, rather

"No!" says Dugdale, without meaning disbelief.

bigger than ever."

"Yes, indeed,"—laughing. "You know he of it. He came up to me, and quite took my breath away, his address was so rapid and incoherent. He was rather ill-tempered, I thought, just at first, and inclined to be bitter, swer. After that we made friends.'

"I am very glad of it," says Dugdale, heart-11 25 15

Meanting night is vening, and the hours of Well that was all. He took me sown to are flying onwards, herrying with swift strides my carriage, and said he should like to only towards the unknown.

Grotches who has refused to dance all stood the reconclisation was complete. You night with saidlened face is standing all will see figure 1 shall. Poor old Searisti I next hat her but looking rather into the velocity wonder he cut up rough at losing you.

don't wonder he cut up rough at losing you. And you might have been Lady Denvers now had you listened to him, O most improvident

"I might and the most wretched of her sex too; O most stupid of men! New goodaight. You have been quite too long awake already, and I am only doing you an injury by remaining."

"Don't go yet. I told them to bring up some wine and some sandwiches for you, as knew you would want something before go ing to bed. Do have a glass of wine here, and wait a few minutes. I am not in the least tired." entreas Kenneth, with all the eagerness of a boy. Whereupon Gretchen, who can refuse him nothing, reseats herself, and settles down for another cozy tete-a-tete.

"But only for a moment or two, you dissipated boy," she says, patting his cheek tenderly. And then, lounging lazily in all the glory of her rich ball-gown, that brings out delicately the pale pink and cream of her complexion, she tells him all that has come and gone at Laura Redescale's balliff

CHAPTER XXII.

" Well he had ' ' ! Ome golden hour-of triumph, Soluce at least."—TENNYSON. 89y?

Ir in her heart—spite of all that has passed -Fancy really expects Arthur to call next morning, she is disappointed. True to his word, he does not put in an appearance. Not, though she waits in for him for an hour beyond her usual time, and grows pale and irritable and full of a fear that will not be con-

trolled. At half-past five she flings aside the book she has been pretending to read, and, ordering her carriage, goes to the Park-more because it is the common banut of man, and therefore Blunden may be there (though she would have recorned to confess to this motive), than from any strong love for that wearlsome row, full of ill built vehicles. Yet it is with a heart almost hopeful she visits Vanity Fair.

Hers is not a "hopeless hops," there indeed she does see bim-long before he sees herthough, to tell the truth, he bas been wandering up and down for a good hour before the endless line of chairs, gazing at the slowlypessing carriages, in desperate expectation of eceing her, if only once again, before leaving Europe.

She comes presently, seated in the daintiest of phatous, driven by the palest of pale-cream ponies, and with the most marvelous thing in tiny grooms behind her.

All the world is abroad. The sun, half med with adulation, is flinging his portly person broadcast upon the earth ere he retires to rest. The weather, up to this, has been terri fic, so every one is out and about to-day, and tries to think it is a charming thing to feel half reacted, because of the novelty of the sensation.

Mrs. Charteris's ponies, however, distinctly object to Apolio's tyranny, and presently grow restive. She has drawn up to the railings for s few minutes to "give and take" a little gos sip with a delicious old colonel, who looks fit for nothing on earth but the British Museum -- when stuffed--and, having said all the prety things she knows to him in five minutes and asked a thousand impossible questions about the Zulus, bows him off and prepares to start afresh. But the ponies decline to start afresh. During the late pause they have evidently teen laying their beads together, and as burst of spleen. Rising on their hind legs, they give their mistress to understand in a very emphatic manner that they will either run away or upset her, whichever suits her best. She has only to express a wish; it is quite the same to them, but a row they will

The matter is decided in two seconds. Before the tiny groom can descend to argue with thom politely, but feebly—only to get smashed for his pains—Arthur Blunden has cleared the railings, has seized the refractory little creatures' head-, and, by the power of a will superior to their own, has reduced them to order.

It is all over before Mrs. Charteris has time to do more than grow a little white, and wonder vaguely where Arthur could have aprung from. "Just like him, deer fellow! So like a Dovel, too! or a romance, or a poem by that charming (Bab Ballada ' man," etc.

"I shall see you home," says Arthur, sulkily, not looking at her, but preparing to enter the phasion and take the reins. Now, Mrs. Charteris bates not to be looked at!

"It is kind of you, races kind," she says coldly, "but I am sure I shall be able to manage them now by myself. Don't let me trouble you to come to Eaton Square. It is fearfully out of your way! "I shall see you home," repeats he dogged

"There is no necessity to."

"I think there is," coolly, and, flinging the pretty rug to one side, he seats himself beside her rein in hand, and goes slowly up the

drive. "No one has ever before presumed to drive me without invitation," says Fancy, her eyes

full of indignant tears. "I'm not going to see you kill yourself under my eyes for the sake of a miserable bit of etiquette," returns he, calmiy. "I told you

shall insist on you getting rid of them before -before 1 go abroad." "I shan't sell them," says Fancy, with determination; and then. "When do you go abroad ?"

"Next week, I hope." "With what fervor"-bitterly-"you say that. 'Are you then so anxious to be gone' The East must have a strange attraction for you, and Afghanistan is of course your destination. It was most rash your risking your life as you did just now. Only consider,"flippantly,-"had you made a false step you might never have seen Cabul."

"I have seen it," replies he, quietly; " but that doesn't count. To-day I exerted myself to save the life that is most precious to me in After this rebuke a silence falls upon them

that lasts until they reach ber door steps, "Come up," she says peremptorily ; "I have somethin. I must return you;" and, thus admonished, he obeys her. Flinging the reins to the groom, he follows her up-stairs into the drawing-room.

Here are your flowers," she says, pointing a to lovely mass of snowy blossoms, pure and precious, that lie on a table near. Without looking at them, she waves her hand reluctantly in their direction. By this gesture, simple, yet almost tragic, she insinuates that no earthly consideration could ever tempt her to touch them, to say nothing of enjoying them.

"I told you I should not accept them un less you brought them," she says, gravely." Will you be so very kind as to take them away with you?"

"If you ring for one of your servants, I dare say they will rid you of them without further trouble," replies he, dejectedly.

"No,"-with deep emphasis " they migh

claims be, with a frown, and a sigh that is almost a groun. "Anything but that. It is bad enough to have to remember it forever;

tone. "How can Thelp it? It is nothing to And the discussion ends. Nevertheles you, of course. You don't even seem to feel regret for your conduct; but I cried straight through natil this morning, and didn't sleep one wink.

"We you were not the only one who lay awake cursing fate."

He is not looking at her now. He has leaned his arm upon the mantel-piece, and is gazing, into an imaginary fire beneath, him, where in reality can be seen nothing but a picturesque wilderness of ferns and flowers. "I beg your pardon, I was not cursing any thing!!"-with dignified reproof. "I never do that sort of thing. I was only unhappy. To

-with a vivid blush-"-kies me without

permission, it was horrible!" He is silent. "Are you not sorry you did it?" demands

she faintly surprised. "No, I am not," returns he calmly. "Not in the least. I am very glad I kissed you. It will be something to remember when

everything olse is lost." "I think you hight to be ashamed of your-self," says Mrs. Charterle, in trembling tones. There is a sespicion of tears about the tone that rouses him and brings to the surface some small lingering signs of grace.

"Yes, yes, of course I behaved abominably, no doubt. I beg your pardon" says poor Arthur, vaguely. "But surely there was some excuse. You should be the first to acknowledge that. And, besides,"-westily-"you may be well pardon me, anthis is probably the last time I shall ever trouble you. I shall go abroad. I wish I had never returned home! I was happier in India than I shall over be

again, or ever have been "
"Thank you,"—softly. "Then during these past few weeks—since you have known mo-you have been wretched?"-

"You know better then that. But the mad dream I encouraged then does not compensate me for the despair I feel to-day. However," -turning to her with a melancholy assumption of obserfulness-"don't let me bore you any longer with my woes. Good-bye,"-holding out his hand. "I shall go to the world's end and try to forget."

"You can't go there this instant," says Fancy, miserably.

"I can begin my preparations for my journey; why persuade me to remain! I cannot stry here when my heart is broken."

"Stay here and let me heal it," cries she. tremulously, going very close to him-so close that, ber fair head almost touches his arm ...I am very sorry for all I said last night. I didn't mean it. I ...... And here, for the first time for three years, Mrs. Charteris bucate into bitter tears.

Fancy," cries Arthur. And then be takes her in his arms, and holds her there against his beart, and there is a dience for many minutes, more elequent than words. And Fancy is perfectly happy, and cries to

her heart's content in her lover's arms, and dries her eyes in her lover's bandkerchief, and is altogether utterly satisfied. Presently, however, the deluge ceases, and a smile, tenderer and sweeter than has ever

before illuminated her lovely face, makes itself known. BOO BAYS, DOTTING Ar thur's cheek with a little touch of approbation. "But for them we might never have had this explanation. So sweet of the dear things to run away. After all, Arthur, I don't think it would be nice to sell them, would it? It would seem ungrateful. But

"I shall get you another pair," a thousand times prettier," says Arthur, " and you shall send those dear little scape, races down to the

I shall never drive them again, never without

country, to grow fat." "Then I may keep them?"-with adorable

humilisy. "You are to have everything your own way, or course,"—with all the proper amount

of imbedility. "Am I?"-awestiy. "Then I know one thing I should like my own way. I should like"-with a swift upward glance-" our engagement to be kept quite secret. Shouldn't

you ?" "I don't think I see the use of it," snys Ar-

thur, uncertainty. "No, really?"-with a suspicious amount of surprise. "How strange of you! Don't you see how oppressive it would be to have oue's friends and enemies congratuiating one all over the place?"

"I don't," says Arthur, stopidly.

"Oh, well, I do," says Fancy, with increasing sweetness; "and so will you after a time And you will promise me now "-coaxinglyto let us have our little secret all to our own two selves, for just a little while? That will be delicious, will it not? All our own, with to sell these heteful animals a month ago. I. no one to share it with us, don't you see?" Arthur is dazzled by his brilliant prospect He laughs and kisses her, and victory is again

her own. "You won't tell your cousin, Sir John, or any one?" she says, a little anxiously. "Why Sir John particularly?" asks be, quickly.

Fancy smiles, and then laughs out-right. Her laugh is like music. It is a little run-ning scale, sweetest as it reaches its summit. "What! justous already? And of such an old friend? How stupid!" she says, slipping. her hand into his. "You mustn't, you know, But you know dear Sir John, don't you? He is quite a good fellow, all that, but if he hears anything in the morning, all the world knows it by noon."

Arthur is satisfied, nay, almost pleased. Has she not very nearly disparaged Sir John? So he keeps their secret religiously, and the world is none the wiser; and people just shake their heads, and shrug their shoulders, and wonder how that pretty Mrs. Charteris does it, and count upon their fingers all the adorers she has had since the season began. terminating with Arthur Blunden., And they groan, and canvass the fresh victim, and tell each other they thought Blunden was too clever a man to be taken in by such an arch coquette.

Kitty is a little augry, about it, Arthur being an especial favorite of here, and once or twice speaks of Fancy to him in a rather slighting fashion.

"I shouldn't have thought you would have liked her so much, she says to him one, evening.
"How, do you know I do like her so

nuch ?'"
"I don't know, of course; you never speak much?" of her! But one can see. One isn't blind. You are slyays with her; and that puzz ne.o'l didn't believe you could have ca

keep them somewhere in the house."

"Her ling there out of the window."

"I couldn't bring myself to touch them, returned she, in a low but eignificant tono
Yesterday he would have laughed at this burst of childles anger on her part, to day, all is different; not even the most frugal of smiles better upon his lips. He is quite too far gone for that,

"Are you not going to say something?"
asks Mrs. Charteris, severely, after a panee.
"I quite thought you might wishto applogine about—about last night.

"Don't let us talk about last night," exclaims he, with relating the present her, she say, "I saint she might in a little to all the proposition."

"I can hardly imagine her parkind to at the proposition."

"I can hardly imagine her parkind to at the proposition."

one," says Arthus, keeping his temper admit ably. "Surely you misjudge her, or else yo but to talk of it is beyond me."

But I must talk of it,"—in an aggrieved beart of any woman I know." do not know her. She has the tendere

her words rankle in his breast, until a thou sand times a day he finds himself wonderin why it is he has never seen the little ones in question.

CHAPTER XXIII.

"All things rejoice the youth and love." Ar length-hating this inward doubt of he

he loves-one day, sitting in her drawingroom, he says, abruptly-"
"And your little nieces, are they well?" In his tone there is something faintly, un pleasant. She notices it, and smiles—a littl smile so quick as to be almost impalpable.

"Quite, thanks. By the bye, you hav

nover seen them. . If I ring for them, are yo sure it will not bore you? I should like yo to know them."

reality adores children and is adored b them. "They need only delay you p few minutes and you can go to your olub later on," says

Francy, with a slight surug of apology, and, ricing, rings the bell bereulf. Dyer, tell name Mr. Blunden wishes to see the children," she says, as her summons is answered.

Fr. 50 1200 3 "Yes, 'om. " And, Dyer, say they are to come just as they are. Nurse is not to trouble about putting on fresh ribbons, or unything that way."

"You must not expect the children to be everything of the most desirable," says Fancy to Blanden as Dyer retires. She speaks with some hesitation, and lowers her eyes, to hide the gleam, half meeting, half mailclois, that lurks within themis of From being so much confined to their aurnery, and seeing so little of me, they are naturally reserved—shy. I cannot account for the constraint that seems

to overpower them when in my presence." "Perhaps associating with them more frequently might have the desired effect of melting their reserve," suggests Arthur, gently. "Do you think so? Perhaps you are right

At all events, I have prepared you, so you will not be surprised at any eccontricities in their behavior, that in other more pampered children might---At this moment a sound of pattering footsteps, the quick sweet treble of children's

The door is flung wide very unceremoniously, and two children, almost angelic in their beauty, dressed in rich black velvet frocks and plain but snowy pinafores, rush into the room. Pausing for a short moment to contemplate with grave eyes the stranger, they again con-

voices, a merry laugh, rings upon the ear.

inue their ruch, and fling themselves bodily upon their aunt. "Little vandals," cries she, laughing, " have you no proper sense of the fitness of things?

Elsie, Blanche, let me introduce you to Mr. Biunden." The children, advancing slowly, with all the calm trust of babyhood, present each: (with a certain amount of condescension) a small hand to Arthur. Both, I regret to say, on this occasion, and in many others, give him the lost hand—Elsie, because her right one is tight'y clasped over some invisible but doubtless valuable object, Blanche, because she evidently considers one hand equal in

value to the other. Blunden lifts Elsie upon his knee, whilst the elder, Blanche, goes back to cross-exam-

ino Mrs. Charteris. "What did you bring us, Lally?" asked she, in a distinct tone.

" Mycelf; is not that sufficient." "But you said you would bring us sweeties,"-in an aggrieved tone. " How can I always think of your sweetles?

And you had sugared almonds yesterday. And you know how nurse scolds poor Lally when she brings you conbons." "But the almonds are all gone. Nurse had some-though she says they are poison-and Elsie and I stayed awake for hours to see if she

would die, and she didn't," says Miss Blanche,

who plainly considers she has been done out of a good thing. " That was very rude of nurse," save Mrs. Charteria, while Arthur laughs. "But surely that great box of almonds is not quite finished? If so, I shall feel it my duty to send for the doctor.

" Well, Mitchell had some besides nurse, and so had Dolly and Crinkle" (the long-suffer-ing cat), and there is still"—with a seraptic emile—"one up stairs keeping for you—under my pillow! I slept on it, lest the fairles should steel it away."
"Sweetest! She never forgets her Lallly."

says Fancy, fondly kissing first the blueveined lids that hide the agure earnest eyes, and then the top of the golden head. Meantime Blunden has succeeded in unfastening Elsie's pink little fist, in which lies a tiny china doll, in a most shameless state of nakedness. Elsie gives it to be understood, that she is proud of this immodest doil, as she

holds it up and flourishes it aloft with an unmistakable air of triumph. " What is it?" demands Blunden, vaguely, feeling unequal to any cleverer remark, and adjusting his eyeglass carefully, as though preparing for another and closer examination of

the treasure in question, walle Mrs. Charteris looks on amused.

"My dolly! I have two more big ones, but this is my nicest. Nurse says sue, is a naughty dolly, and ought to have clothes on her, but I like her best this way, because I can wash her in my bath in the morning. Do you have a bath in the morning ling mode

"I do," says Arthur.
"And do you ever wash a dolly in it?"
"No," confesse Mr. B' unden, growing absolutely confused beneath the child's calm
gaze. "I, you see I haven't a dolly."
"I will give you one," says Blanche, who
has crept nearer, and is evidently growing interested and in a degree sad, as she notices the stranger's apparent regret at not being the proud possessor of a "dolly". I have three and you shall have one of them. Mine are very pretty pretter than Elsics and one of them floats! Did you ever see a floating one?

Blunden confesses his ignorance. 'a No? Then I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll lend you my floating one, if you'll promise to bring her back again to morrow " " #Loiso !!!

"1t's awfully kind of you," says Arthur, overpowered by this generous offer. But (Continued on Third Roge.)

suppose I'drowned your doll, how would it be then? Mine is a much larger bath than yours you know, and if she should lose her way in it it or her balance, and get killed, what would become of me? You might get me hanged for murder ? At all events, I should be afraid

Elsie, in her quaint little voice : "you could go straight to the toyshop and buy another lovely dolly and bring it here, and then Blanchie would forgive you. That's what you could do."

Here both Blunden and Mrs. Charteris laugh, and the children laugh too without

knowing why, for mere fun's sake. Are you going to be our new uncle?" demanded Elsie, presently, after a pause spent in a minute examination of his watch-chain and seal. At this leading question Blunden colors vividly, so does Fancy, though she is certainly the least disconcerted of the two. She is in one of her wicked moods, and declines to come to her rescue!

" What?" says Mr. Blunden, because he has nothing else to say.

" Nurse says you are, and she never tells fibs," says Elsie, beating time to her words with many solemn nods. "I hope," scrutinixingly, "you aren't cross; we shall be dreadfully bad to you if you are. Lally is never cross, but Uncle George when he comes up from the country is horrid. Do you ever tell little girls they should be seen and not heard'?"

" Never." "Do you think they ought to go to bed at geven o'clock ?"

"Certainly not." "Do you think"-waxing warmer with long suppressed indignation-" we are like

pitchers '(" "No, indeed,"-somewhat puzzled.

of or that our ears are long?"—pulling out her dear little shells of ears as far as they will "Because Uncle George says they are, and it is very rude of him."

"I begin to detest Uncle George," says Blunden, in so hearty a tone that both the children adopt him as their own on the spot, and fall in love with him then and there. "You are a pet," says Blanche, tenderly,

and, standing on tiptoe, treats him to a wee bird-like kiss. "I am not sure of that," returns he gayly a but I am sure of this, that I am your friend,

and that I know we shall love each other by and by." "Are you ?" says Elsie, examining him curiously from her position on his knee;

"then why didn't you bring us some lolli- shadowy greatness which "I feel heartily ashamed of myself," says Blunden; "it never occurred to me; but it shan't happen again. To-morrow I shall re-

trieve my fault. "I should like a new ball," says Blanche dreamily.

"You shall have it. And you, Elsie?" "I should like one, too, and a whole lot of soldiers, and a big drum," says that modest in-

"Send them the entire shop; it will save trouble," says Mrs. Coarteris, with a faint "They are shy, are they not?"

"They are quite charming," replies he, hating himself as he remembers how he had allowed the silly gossip of a few women to dis-turb his mind. Perhaps the thought that she has read his distrust of her is the worst of all. Turning to the children, he refuses to meet again Fancy's smiling but rather reproachful glance. "You shall have all you want," he says, kindly, "and unlimited bonbons.,"

"Oh, what a nice man you are!" says Elsie, rempling her soft cheek against his, patronizingly; "I like you better than any one. You are the very nicest man I ever saw." " How I wish every one thought like you!"

glance at Fancy. "I do," says Blanche, sweetly marking with all a child's quickness of perception the regretful note in his voice.

says he, with a faint sigh, yet not daring to

"With two such sweethearts I should indeed be ungrateful not to be content," responds he, " and happy too; yet I am not. I have harbored in my mind, almost unconsciously the shadow of an unkind thought towards an angel, and I cannot be happy until

she pardons me. Angels are always forgiving," says Mrs. Charteris, in so sweet a tone that Blunden takes courage, and looks at her imploringly. Her aspect is sunny, and presently the imploring glance becomes sentimental, and might have blossomed into one altogether adoring, but for Eisle, who, breaking in abruptly on his meditations, puts all sentiment to flight by giving him a sound pinch,

"Don't look like that,"—she says—"such a silly smile. You're just like Joey in the pantomine, or the circus. Did you ever see Juey? Speak to us, and tell us something."

Whom do you love best in the world?" asks Arthur, at his wit's end for conversa-

"Crinkle," returns Blanche, promptly.

This is the much bruised and abused cat. "And after?"

" My black doll, Miss Dido."

" And then?" "Lally,"

"You see how alienated is their affection, says Fancy maliciously. "I must be content to take rank after Crinkle and a black doll, Children, come bere." They run to her, and fling themselves all

over her, to the extreme detriment of her dainty Parisian costume. "Go to nurse now," she says: " you have

been here long enough."
"Long enough!"—indignantly. "Not one minute! I haven't been in this room for a whole day, add I haven't looked at all the pretty things yet."

Yellow Oil is par excellence the remedy for Pain, Lameness, Rheumatism, Croup, Desfness, Burns, Frost Bites, Stiff Joints, and all flesh wounds. Any medicine dealer can furnish it was the second and 15.2

NEW SUGAR FACTORY.

BERTHIEB, on haut, Nov. 25 .- Yesterday the inauguration of the best-root sugar factory was held here. There were shout fitteen hundred people present, the galleries being crowded with ladies. Arter a very appropri- in two parts of the body, especially adjacent shors prayer and gave the blessing. There were present some very prominent gentlemen. Great credit must be given to Mr. Palyart, the manager, as well as to all the employes. The machinery was all in splendld running order, and very little noise was heard or shaking felt. The building is of stone, very large, and is situated close to Q., M., O., & O. Railway branch and River St. Lawrence.

Ask your druggist for a trial bottle of BURDOOK BLOOD BITTERS, it will only coat you 10 cents, and a few doses will prove its efficiency as a health restoring Tonic-regulator of the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys. It is a specific for all diseases arising from impure blood and disordered se-

cretions. Account of plans sond 15.2.2: The winner of \$600 in election bets in Denver has given the money to a charity ST. GABRIEL,

Thursday being the anniversary of the Rev. Father Salmon's ordination to the priesthood, the pupils of St. Gabriel's Academy honored the day in a particular manner. The Rev. Father celebrated mass at eight o'clock, at which a large number of friends, the teachers and pupils assisted. Several beautiful hymns were rendered with fine effect by the children's choir. At ten o'clock the rev. gentlemen, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers Ducharme and Joli, C.S.C., visited the school, and was received in the exhibition hall of the institution with an enthusiastic "Song of Welcome,"- Addresses were then read in drops of Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia, in English and Freuch by Masters James Mc-Minimin and Joseph Guerin. The following is a copy of the English

ADDRESS: To the Rev. J J. SALMON, Paster of St. Gabriel's Parish, Montreal, P.Q.

Rev. and Dear Father :- Another happy occasion presents itself on this day-the anniversary of your ordination to the priesthood-for testilving towards you our love and esteem. Each hour that we pass in our school we learn to appreciate more and more the facilities afforded us for improvement, and while we endeavor by our application to avail ourselves of them, and prove ourselves worthy of the efforts you are making in our behalf, one of our most spreeable duties, and one which we would perform daily, did your humility allow us, is to tender you our heart-felt gratitude. We have endeavored to do so before, and on this day, which is for you particularly happy, in union with our teachers, we ask you to receive kindly our felicitation.

In honoring the occasion, we endeavor to which it commemorates. As children of the Catholic Church, and educated under the auspices of religion, we have been taught to revere its boly teachings. There has been instilled into us from our earliest years a love or bronchial tubes, to be best relieved by and veneration for God's ministers, and our young minds have been taught to realize, as far as possible, the dignity of their sacred

calling as mediators between God and man. Kings celebrate their accession to power and dazzle their subjects with the pageantry of their glory; nations recall with pride the deeds of their heroes, and rejoice at the defeat of foes. These are, however, temporal triumphs-triumphs of man over his fellowman, which are frequently looked upon by the magnates of this world as avenues to a

-" Shall dissolve. And, like an unsubstantial pageant faded, Leave not a rack behind."

But, Rev. Father, the victory which you celebrate to day has a grandeur far surpassing that of earthly greatness. It is a victory which the greatest warriors of aucient or modern times failed to accomplish-a victory which he who regretted that there were not other worlds to conquer was unable to achieve

-a victory over self. We rejoice, therefore, with you on this day, suggestive of so many sacred memories. We look back to that happy morning when as a young Levite sacrificing all worldly pleasures and confident of that victory 'which overcometh the world-our faith" you were endowed with the sublime dignity of the priesthood, and went forth commissioned by Our Divine Lord to preach His Gospel of love and mercy. We view with feelings of pride he success which has attended your ministry. We can imagine the great consolation you must feel at this moment when you cast a retrospective glance over the past years of whilst to all the members of your flock you have been the kind father and genial friend, guarding faithfully their spiritual and temporal interests, we, the youth of your pastorel charge, feel particularly indebted to you for our education.

In conclusion, Rev. Father, we ask your acceptance of the accompanying gift as a memorial of our kind wishes. We earnestly beseech our Heavenly Futher to spare you for many years to labor in His vineyard, and to direct this institution, which has attained such a high standard of efficiency under your fostering care. Deign to continue your encouragement to us in our efforts to follow your wise counsels and

"Scotter blessings in our nathway! Gentle words and cheering smiles

Better are than gold and silver.

With their grief-dispelling wiles."

The Rev. Father replied in a very happy manner, stating that he was altogether unprepared for such an ovation as that with which the pupils had surprised him. He referred in very complimentary terms to the teachers, and was proud of the success which was crowning their efforts in the great work of education. The Rev. Father concluded a lengthy and eloquent reply by granting the pupils the remaining part of the day as a conge, which intelligence was received with acclamations of delight. Miss Mary O'Byrne presided at the organ, and the singing was under the direction of Mrs. M. A. Mooney, who, although only a very short time in connection with the institution, has given ample proof of high musical and literary culture.

By the use of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophes phites the nerves become reinforced in strength. the stomach is made capable of digesting the food, the food changes to blood, the heart becomes strengthened to pump the blood, the lungs distribute and oxidise the blood, healthy blood displaces unhealthy muscle and tuberculous matter, the patient becomes vigorous, and then by using his constitution as intended by a beneficent Creator, he may live up to the ripe old age, when, like the corn ready for the harvest, he drops from the

## CATCHING COLD-BEMEDIES.

While it is easy to take cold in midsummer, colds are usually more prevalent when low temperature prevails, though less in clear, steady winter than during the variable spring and autumn. "Catching cold," is usually the result of inequality of temperature. ate speech, the Rev. Mr. Champeaux held a parts, which disturbs the uniform circulation of the blood. At the place where this disturbance occure, "congestion" arises, that is, a rush of blood to a part from one direction faster than it is carried off by the chilled blood vessels in the other direction, and this produces serious results if not speedily remedied. This diseased condition may extend over the whole body, affecting most severely

any organ already weak. Thus a cold may come from damp or chilled feet; from even a slight draft of air blowing through a crack, upon on side or portion of the body and cooling it; from standing near a fire or stove, and heating one side while the other remains comparatively cold; from warmer clothing on one part of the body than on another; from lightly dressing the arms and lower limbs, or leaving them naked; from standing over a hot register; from the chilling evaporation of water or moisture, from a portion only of one's clothing-; in general, from any cause producing inequality of temperature.

The causes of a cold, named, indicate how power to resist an attack. When to be especially exposed, a little tonic, as a grain been omitted.

Simple remedies will usually remove cold, it taken promptly, before the congestion has produced serious disorganization. When struck with a sense of chillness, 15 to 30 nalf a tumbler of water, will often start a uniform circulation all through the body, as this quickly enters the whole blood and is stimulating. Sosking the feet in warm water, gradually adding warmer water as long as it can be borne, draws off the blood from all the rest of the body, and often relieves congestion in any local part. Smert friction upou any part or the whole of the skin surface, or a uniform surface sweating, produces like results. But in these cases, special care must be taken to prevent after-chilling of the feet. or any other part. After the feet heating, wipe dry quickly and cover them warmly.

The best remedy we have found for a recent cold is a moderate movement of the bowels with castoroil, or calcined magnesia, or other mild cathartic. This produces a flow of fluid, drawn from the blood to the alimentary canal, and thus reduces the pressure upon any or e congested point, just as drawing off part of the water from a flooded pond relieves pressure upon a weakened dam or embank. ment. This is to be followed by keeping the body warm and toning it up with good food, or a simple tonic like quinine. "Feed. form an idea of the sublimity of the event | ing a cold," prior to taking a cathertic, is the worst possible treatment. It is only adding material to increase the congestion

Coughing is an effort of Nature to eject noxious matter from congestion of the lungs general remedies which affect the blood. Sore throat and pains in the limbs or joints are usually relieved by the external use of hot or irritating appliances. One of the beat is a mixture of one part of aqua ammonia (liquid hartshorn), and three parts of sweet oil, well sbaken. This is called "Volatile Liniment." Gum Arabic dissolved, gum candy, simple syrups, etc., upon an irritated throat surfice, exclude the air, and mitigate the irritation.

Acute (simple) rheumatism more frequently results from an acid in the periosteum, or white fibrous covering surrounding the bones, than from a cold, as is usually supposed, and it is relieved by taking small doses now and then of alkali, as common cooking soda, until the acid is neutralized .- Agriculturist.

### MAGIC'S WONDERS.

"While in London, England, a short time ago," said the professor, "our Oxford street waiter was made the victim of a practical joke. One morning, as this tonsorial artist sat reading his newspaper, he was startled by seeing a young man enter in a very excited manner, who throwing, rather than scating, himself in the chair, demanded a shave instanter. The barber, who was a ready fellow, at once set about obeying the commands of this excited and hurried guest. With a rapidity that surprised bimself, he shaved the right side of his customer's face, and then immediately turned to the left. That side be also shaved with cleanliness and dispatch, but, judge of his surprise, when his customer demanded to know in tones anything but pleased why he did not shave the other side. your life, so fruitful in grand results; and | The poor bewildered barber was almost certain that he had done so, but perceived to bis surprise that the side in question was covered with jet-black hair. Again he shaved it, but while he did so, to his surprise and horror, the hair was growing on the other the great interest you have always taken in | side. Thus it continued for an hour. While he shaved one side, he could actually see the | James Carver cut off Patrick Barry's hair growing on the other side. Terrified beyond expression, he stood motionless; hereupon the young man leaned from the chair, and, snatching the razor, drew it across his throat, and fell to the floor covered with blood. The barber flew into the street hallooing "Murder!" at the top of his voice. A crowd soon gathered, and, with the affrighted barber, beheld the supposed corpse quietly arranging his tie before the mirror-turning very pleasantly, he paid the barber and departed. A theatrical gentleman among the lookers on soon gave it out that it was Professor Hermann the Great American Maxician. I went to my hotel and awoke next day to find myself the talk of London,' concluded the Professor, for it was I who did it. I gave the poor barber fits. "Did you ever hear how I gave a friend of mine the snakes?" asked the Professor. On receiving an abswer in the negative, he said : " A friend of mire, who was as great a drunkard as an actor, and that is saying a great deal, was one morning seen by me to enter a drinking saloon when he was almost on the verge of delirium-tremens, and knowing his horror of 'snakes,' as mania-a potu is vulgarly called. I resolved to save him. I entered just as he raised a glass of whiskey to his lips, and rushing forward I snatched the glass from his hand, crying at the same time: "Hold, S, until I take this fly out." Pretending to take the fly out, I held up a screent. C. cried out:
'My God! that is a snake!' 'Not at all,' said I, it is a simple house fly. See, you are covered with them,' saying which I approached, and from his sleeves and bair, etc., proceeded to pull snakes, protesting all the time that they were flies. 'They are snakes!' cried C. again. 'My God! that is a snake: I tell you, Hermann, they are snakes!' Nonsense, said I, they are but flies.' 'Then,' said he, 'I have the snakes myself!' and he rushed from the saloon. He was not seen for more than a week after; but when next seen he was sober, and has been so since" "Professor," asked the interviewer, "were you, who are so foud of surprising others, ever surprised yourself?" "Once," was the reply, "then the surprise was a very great and agreeable one, I assure you. It came about in this way: I was for a number of years a sufferer from cramps in my left side, immediately under the heart. I suffered regularly at the close of each performance, and very often was compelled to cancel engagements which I had made, owing to my inability to fill them, being prostrated by cramps, and being in a very weak condition. I entertained very serious thoughts of giving up my profession and spending some years in travel, and would have done so but for an attendant of mine, whose head I had cut off occasionally while performing my wonderful decapitation act. The individual to whom I complained of the pains and the gramps in my side on one occasion said it was curiousthat I, who could decapitate another and replace the head at will, ought certainly be able to cure myself. I told him how some of the best doctors in Europe and America had failed. He laughed at me, and said he could cure me in a week. That night be presented me with a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Romedy, saying that its use would produce an effect more magical

would try it, simply to convince him that to avoid one. Maintaining general vigor by trying it would do no good. That night, on nourishing, well digested food, gives one retiring, I rubbed my side with the Oil, and sure enough, its good effect was instantane-ous-magical, in fact; I felt relief at once. or two of quinine taken in advance, may be it slept better that night than I had done for useful. Stimulants, like alcoholic liquors, a long time before. Again in the morning are but a temporary aid; the reaction after I rubbed with the Oil, and at the close of the the first stimulating effects, leaves one more afternoon performance I noticed a great subject to take cold than if the stimulant had diminution of the painful cramps. Was I surprised? Well, I was very much surprised, and I told my attendant so. In less than a week, and before I had finished using my third bottle, I was entirely and permanently cured. The effect of St. Jacobs Oil was indeed magical, so much so that I could scarcely believe my senses. I have never felt a cramp since—nor is there prophet, seer sootheayer or magician who can perform such wonders as St. Jacobs Oil."-Cincinnati En-

#### WIRE, SCISSORS AND PEN

About 80 ship labourers left Quebec for the

southern shipping ports last week. Large quantities of presend hay are coming to the Quebec market over the North Shore

The trial of Tertulius Theall, of St. John, N. B., for the murder of his wife, has been fixed for December.

Several women from the United States wives of Mexican capitalists and politicians, are leaders of city of Mexico society. A London firm has just manufactured a

sporting knife for Cetewayo, the Zulu monarch, containing twenty-six instruments.

In last month's storm nearly 200 of the Berwick and Firth of Forth fishermen were lost. Eyemouth lost 129 of its bardiest Kingsley's "Three Fishers" is as Scott men. said of the "Bride of Lammermoor," "an ower true tale.'

Bradstreets says there has been a slight shrinkage in the volume of wholesale business throughout the country during the past week. The number of failures was 123, an increase of 2. Canada had 8 failures, an increase of 3.

The reason why English pickpockets are so fond of operating in Paris is that Frenchmen comparatively seldom have bank accounts, but are accustomed to carry large sums in their pockets, and rarely take the | 35 cents per copy. numbers of notes.

The Rev. A. W. Wild, of Leacham, Vt., replying to a charge of pulpit playiarism, said it had long been his habit, as of other pastors, to have clippings from newspapers constantly on hand for free use, and he didn't propose to abandon it.

Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, who still lingers in England, has taken up his residence for the winter at a fashionable hotel in the west end of London, and grumbles loudly at | ing to it, outside of its real literary merits, is the gloomy climate and dull existence of ou account of the mystery which pervades it, London. His wife will not join him just and such curiosity excited by Madame L-

Whittier and Wendell Phillips have shaken hands. This news may not interest those who do not knew that Whitlier once described Phillips as "Ichabod, so failen, so lost," while Phillips retorted that Whittier was "an arch fiend, plunging down to the lowest circle of hell.'

While the recent French Congress on the ravages of phylloxeru has been recommending the introduction of foreign vines, the French Ministry of Agriculture has issued a decree in which it is specially stated that vine plants and slips are not permitted to be imported into Europe.

The Empress of Austria, scared by the Land League from hunting with the Meath bounds, is to take up her quarters at Burleyon-the-Hill, a beautiful old seat in Rutlandshire which belonged to a former Earl of Winchester, who bequeathed it to his natural son, father of the present owner.

at Preston, Conn., a year and a half ago. The piece was put back where it belonged, and the feature, though hardly perfect, is quite presentable. It is now Carver's turn to wear a nose stuck on, for Barry has got revenge by inflicting a precisely similar iniury. All the prisoners collected in Paris by the

thrice a day rounds of the Black Marias are taken to a central office so as to be well scanned by detectives there. Spies, unknown even to the wardens, are herded with the prisoners at night to set the rest " blabbing." These secret agents are paid according to the worth of their services,

A consignment of pedigree cattle, valued at \$150,000, left Liverpool a few days ago for Canada. The stock includes Hereford bulls, Aberdeenshire polled cattled, picked Jersey cows, and shorthorns from the herds of Lords Lathom and Polworth. The same vessel conveys a cargo of Shropshire and Oxford Being very thin, and as sharp at the point down sheep, and a number of prize poultry. as a razor, they penetrate with wonderful The whole has been selected for various wellknown farmers in the Dominion.

Letters received in Hartford from the Chinese students recently ordered home say that on arriving in Shanghai they were sent to confirement in a remote part of the town, the Government's intention apparently being to examine them as to their belief or disbeller | employed in the Government Tobacco Deof Christianity before they had a chance to partment. He wears eyeglasses. Although scatter through the country. It is said, however, that none of them had been much inclined toward the Christian religion while in Hartford.

Among the first to formally approve and use the revised version of the New Testament we e the Protestant clergymen of New Haven. A few days ago, in a meeting for discussing the subject, a majority announced a change of opinion by voting that it was too faulty to be acceptable. The chief condemnation was of bad English, the Rev. Dr. John E. Todd declaring that he had counted 150 errors of grammar uncorrected in one of the epistles to the Corinthians alone.

It was to be expected that the revision of the English Authorised Version of the Bible would stimulate movement in the same direction in the Protestant churches generally, and it is announced that the Reformed Church of France has this week appointed a committee to consider the cubject. Revision is a much easier work, kowever, in France than in England or Germany, for there is no French Bible that holds the position of King James' in the one country or Matin Luther's in the other.

An English paper says that the late Mr. Macdonald, M.P., by the time he reached the age of 21 had saved up £250 in order to carry him to the University. Considering how small were the wages of Scotch miners this seems an almost incredible amount, unless his parents, who encouraged his takes Reknowledge, enabled him to put by nearly all he earned; but, even if the sum be everstated Mr. Macdonald's example affords an admirable lesson to lads who are engaged in the pursuitof knowledge under difficulties.

FOR WHITLOWS, FELONS AND BOILS -Keep the parts affected covered with a cloth that I could readily believe. I laughed at kept noist with Peny Davis Pain-Killer till the idea of St. Jicobs Oil doing what had the pain is relieved. Take the medicine inbaffled the greatest doctors, but said that I ternally at the same time.

### Books, Magazines, &c.

VEHNOR'S ALMANAC .- This long-expected ind welcome guest for 1882 has been issued. It is a most useful work, even if its only purpose were to sfford cause for sweating to the reader when he finds the "probabilities" highly improbable. But in reality it is worth the money demanded for it-twentyfive cents. It is compiled specially for Canada and the United States. The tables of probabilities - and Mr. Vennor pretends to nothing more-are printed in French and English. This almanac bears altogether upon the weather, and how a shrewd, practicable map, by analysis, comparison and observation, may predict, in a rough way, what days will be fine and what days shall be rainy, &c. Vennor's Almanac can be had at all the rook stores. It is published by the Montreal and Toronto News Companies.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL QUOTArioss is the title of a work I. K. Funk & Co., of New York, have now in the pre-s. It is of numerous value to the reading public in general and literary men in particular. It is is, as its title page claims, "the most extensive and the most conveniently arranged book of quotations ever published." It is arranged by J. K. Hoyt and Anna L. Ward. There is no subject so obscure that some man of genius has not touched it and consequently no subject that the compilers have not quotation on. Let us for instance turn to be letter Q and look for the word Complaint. There are two quotations for this simple word, Apud novercam quærere.

Complain to your stepmother.

PLAUTUH. There are copious quotations and selections from all the authors of the world in the new work. I K. Funk & Co., Publishers, 10 & 12 Dey street, New York.

REPORT ON THE WAY THE \$100,000 GRANTED BY CANADA TO IRELAND WAS EXPENDED.—The Oublin City Printing Company, Publishers.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD .- This standard Catholic magazine for December contains: "The German Problem;" "How Cornwallis consolidated the British empire;" " Monastic Dublin;" "Cardinal Wolsey and his times," hy Canon Burke: "Impressions of Quebec, by Anna T. Sadlier, and other well written articles. For sale by D. & J. Sadlier, 275 Notre Dame street, Montreal; \$4 per annum,

THE MYSTERIES OF MONTREAL.-This is a haudsome quarto volume, bound in cloth, printed by Lovell & Sone, and written by Ch. Fahrer. It purports to be the memoirs of a female physician (the well known Madame Fuhrer) and is certainly of very great interest. It is well, indeed elegantly, written, and although there are a few passages which might be left out to advantage, the same may he said of most books. The interest attachnow driving her two dapple greys on St. James street. Not that there is anything scandalous, or reflecting on character or morality in this work for, we presume, even the initials are assured to cover the traces of those characters treated of. The authoress says in her preface: During a long period of thirty years I have seen many things enacted in this city of Montreal, which might, if told with the skill of a Dumas or a Collins, not only zetonish, but startle, the sedate residents of this Church-going community.

RECCEIL DE MUSIQUE ET DE LITTERATURE MUSICALE. - This is a new monthly musical journal published by A. Filiatrault & Co., No. 8 St. Therese street. Among the pieces in the present number are : " L'Absence." " Elevation," "Chants des Zouves Canadien," &c.

#### THE DULLLO AT ROME. Paris, Nov. 24 .- A correspondent of the

Globe sends the following from Rome: Capt. George Butler is a fine specimen of American manhood. He fought very bravely in the war between the North and South and was severly wounded at Gettysburg, losing his right arm. This casualty compelled him to leave the service and devote himself to other pursuits. He now resides at Rome and is a painter by profession. He is as clever with the sword as with the brush, notwithstanding that he has only his left hand available. Capt. Butler the other day was walking out with a brother artist, also an American, when Signor Mosso, an Italian, accosted Uapt. Butler's friend. Capt. Butler said. "Do not answer him for he is tipsy," and immediately received a slap in the tace. A challenge followed, and the antagonists met at a quarter-past live on the afternoon of the 17th, at a spot outside the Porta Cavaleggiera. They were attended by their respective seconds and Burgeone, and fought with long Italian rapiers, terrible weapons in the hands of strong and skilful men. facility, and are rarely used in duels unless mischief is meant. Although Capt. Bulter had had no previous grudge against Signor Mosso, he seems to have espoused his friend's quarrel and to have been determined to wipe out the blow received. Signor Mosso is the son of an Italian officer and is an excellent fencer and possessing the advantage of a right arm, it soon became evident that he was no match for his antagonist. After a few passes Capt. Butler aimed a thrust at Bignor Mosso, striking and smashing his eyeglasses and breaking the steel rim. The rapier glanced a little aside and entered the flesh between the eye and nose. The wound was not dangerous, but it gave an excuse to the seconds and Surgeons to terminate the conflict, an arrangement which gave little satis. faction to Capt. Butler, who had intended to punish his adversory much more severely. The real motive of the quarrel lay between Signor Mosso and Capt. Butler's artist friend. Of course a lady was the leterrima causa. This affair has created great excitement in American society at Rome, and especially among American artists.

AN APPROACHING STORM PERIOD. November 25. Mr. Vennor heralds the almost immediate

approach of a severe storm period, which, he says, is almost certain to occur towards the end of this and through the greater part of next week. The defails are as follows :-Very intense cold in the northwest.

Cold weather, with snow falls, generally ver the Dominion.

Gales and very stormy weather in Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces, Newfoundland in particular. Storms in the Atlantic and in Great

Cold weather, with snow, from Montreal to New York.

Mr. Vennor's recent prediction relative to a cold and wintry wave" for the 20th, 21st and 22nd was borne out to the letter, and the public are commencing to place considerable faith in his occasional brief bulletins.

There are fresh rumors of trouble between Russia and China.

### BED-TIME.

What do grown folks do, Mamma, After we children vo? Do they ight up the candles, And set them along in a row. An dance, and play switch reade? Oh! I wish that I could know.

Do they tell d lightful stories, Which we should like to near, And bring out oven les and nuts. Making no noise, for far The children in be shilld waken, And come down when they hear?

It must be so very pleas int To stay down-stairs and be Like the rest of the grown-up people, For slways it seems to me That it is the very hest time of all; But I never stayed to see.

Once, when I was very little,
And Nursey had one to seep.
I stote down stairs in my nightgown,
As softly as I could creep.
And put my eye to the key hole, Just to get one little peep; But some one opened the door then,

And saw me in the hall,
And saw me in the hall,
And caush and e rr ed maback to bed,
And aked up Nur-o with neall;
And she scolled and scolled like tury,
And I saw nothing after all, When shall I be big enough, Mamma-

Do tel me exactly when-To stay up as late as you do.
Or as late as I like? For then
I will sit up all eight and nevel,
Never olo bed again.

-Susan Coolidge. Newport, R. I.

#### WIT AND HUMOR.

Make yourself a good man, and then you may be sure that there is one less rescal in

No lady with any refinement will use her husband's meerschaum pipe to drive nails in the wall.

Why is a person that never lays a wager as had as a regular gambler? Because he is no

better. "I go through my work," as the needle said to the idle boy. "But not till you're hard pushed," as the boy said to the needle.

A New Jersey farmer commends his estate to purchasers on account of the "excellent champagne made from its turnip crops. The following sentence of only thirty-four

letters contains all the letters in the alphabet John quickly extemporized five tow-bags." Fenderson says he wishes he was a rumor,

for a rumor soon gains currency, and that he has never been able to do. Said a youngster to high glee, displaying his purchase to a bosom friend on the sidewalk: "Two coconnuts for five cents! that

will make me sick to-morrow, and I won't

have to go to school. " Madam," said a medium, " your husband's spirit wishes to communicate with you. "No matter," said the widow; "if he's got ne more spirit in the other world than he had in this it's not worth bothering about."

After the previous question had been called, and the ayes and noes ordered, in the Texas Legislature, a member rose and said : " My friends, I beg that for a moment you will lend me your ears, and -- " "Order!" cried the Speaker; "No one can lend his cars here till the ayes and noes have been taken.'

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITEN-TIARY.

Mr. Bedson, the Warden of the Manitoba Penitentiary, who has, for the past few weeks, been employed in the work of re-organizing the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and of introducing better regulations and stricter discipline, bar been the recipient of a very flattering address from the officers of the institution. Mr Laviolette, the new Warden, was called to the chair and read the following address, to which Mr. Bedson afterwards replied in appropriate terms. A large and fine photograph of the officers of the Penitentiary also accompanied the address.

To S. L. BEDSON, E.Q., Acting Warden: DEAR Sin,-We, the officers of the Penitentiary, feel that we cannot allow you to depart from us without offering an expression of the sentiments which we entertain towards you. Having come among us as an entire strang.

we feel that you will not depart so, as you will leave as many friends here as there are officers in the institution. We are aware, sir, that you have, at great

sacrifice, come here for the purpose of giving us the penelit of your great experience in the good government of penal institutions. There is not one among us but feels that you have succeeded in your mission, and our only regret is that you are leaving us so soon. Most sincerely wishing you a safe and

happy return to the bosom of your family

J. T. POMINVILLE, M. D.

John Coorer, C keeper.

and to the society of your former friends, and praying that every blessing may attend you and yours in this would and the next, We are. DEAR SIR, With the highest esteem, Your ever obedient servanis John Allen, Protestant Chaplain. Jos. H LECLERO, Catholic Chaplain. T. Oumer, Acting Deputy Warden.

On behalf of all the officers. Mr. Bedson then read the following reply: The Officers of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary: In reply to your cordial and flattering address I must say that, while I am egreeably surprised by your kind senti-ments towards myself, I have been led to believe by the uniform courtesy and the prompt response to my instructions while administering the effairs of this institution, that the officers were well disposed towards me. My mission here, you will understand, has been a delicate one, but I have with your assistance, had much satisfaction in the performance of my duty, and I feel that I have accomplished the desired end, and on leaving you I am confident you have all the material to properly conduct a penal institu-

tioa. I must, however, add that I came here prejudiced as to the efficiency of the staff. The reports I received juspired me with the belief that there was incompetency and carelessness, and that subordinates generally

were remise in their duties. I came here prepared to meet the laxity of discipline which existed, but with the readiness displayed by officers of all grades to grasp new ideas, and to comply with the instructions and suggestions given, I am pleased and satisfied with the important changes referred to by you, which were so easily accomplished by the ready assistance given: I have been necessarily strict and in some cases, may have seemed severe, but I trust I have been just at all times. I sincerely hope that this Penitentiary and the officers may have a successful "career, and I shall watch with interest

its progress at all times. Being of military disposition, brevity is my preference, therefore, with re-assurance of my satisfaction and pleasure for your expressions of good-will and kindness. I remain,

Yours, S. L. BEDSON.

AND CATHOLIC OHRONICLE 6 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For December, 1881.

THURSDAY, 1.-Feris. FRIDAY, 2.—St. Bibians, Virgin and Martyr. SATURDAY, 3 .- St. Francis Xavier, Confessor.

Apb. Carroll, Baltimore, died, 1815. SUNDAY, 4 .- Second Sunday in Advent. Epist. Rom. xv. 4-13; Gosp. Matt. x 2-10. Monday, 5 .- St. Peter Chrysologus, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church (Dec. 4). St. Sabbas, Abbot. Cons. Bp. Quinlan, Mobile, 1859.

TUESDAY, 6 .- St. Nicholas, Bishop and Con-WEDNESDAY, 7 .- St. Ambrose, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.

# Special Notice to Subscribers.

All subscriptions outside of attached to paper.

#### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We do not like being obliged to call so frequently upon our subscribers to pay up their subscriptions, but we sometimes find it necessary. Hence it is not our fault, but the forgetfulness or the neglect of those of our friends and patrons who do not seem to realize what a number of names the TRUE WITNESS bears on its subscription rolls; what an immense sum they owe us in the aggregate, though small to each individual and what good its possession would enable the proprietors to do in the field of Catholic journalism if it were placed at their disposal at once promptly and cheerfully. To our agents we would offer our heartfelt thanks for their past co-operation and valuable assistance which to most of them has been a labor of love. We would also suggest to them that now is an excellent time to collect, especially in the rural districts, when the harvests are gathered in and money is plenty. We would also urge upon them to explain that all the new subscribers they obtain who shall pay in advance will receive the TRUE WITNESS from now antil the 1st of January, 1883, for one year's subscription, which is giving the remainder of this year's issues gratis. We want another strong pull to add one-third to the circulation of the True Witness for the current year. Those of our readers who are in arrears will find on the labels attached to their papers to what date they have paid.

We would remind them also that the TRUE WITHESS gives facilities to which few other journals can afford; that in regard to its news and literature it is second to none on the Continent, and in chespness stands alone There is no other Catholic paper in America with half the pretensions of the True WITNESS which sells for \$1.50 a year. In order to still further compete with the trashy and soul-destroying weeklies which compete with the True Witness, we give Catholic clubs of five or ten the advantage of the paper for one dollar a year, and all we can say is that the Catholic who cannot pay two cents a week for such a paper is not worthy of he glerious name. It shall be our ambition to see it in every Catholic family in the Dominion.

We have received the first number of the Onobes Times. It is a bright looking twentyeight column paper, published in the Conservative interest and edited by Mr. Duggan. If the editor is one of the most potent factors in the auccess of a newspaper, the Times will be successful, for Mr. Duggan is about the beau ideal of what a gentleman and a journalist should be. We welcome the Times to the field.

In the love and esteem of his parishioners can confer happiness then Father Salmon should be a happy man. The address of the people of St. Gabriel to their pastor, which appears in another column, fully illustrates this affection. And truly the Revd. Father deserves it all, for a more energetic, eloquent and laborious clergyman does not exist in Canada, nor one who evinces more interest in his flock than the pastor of St. Gabriel.

SER JOHN MACDONALD does not believe in federation of the Empire, he is far too sensi- to the passage of the Westmeath Act in 1873 sible and too practical a man for that kind of bing. In his speech at the Conservative

"Well, then, gentlemen, we are told that we want an Imperial federation. I will not their fear of what may happen in Ireland is sulted by such rank nonsense. We trust trouble you with a disquisition on that subject just now, but I tell you Imperial federation is utterly impracticable. (Applause.) We could never agree to send a

ment there and vote away our rights and! privileges. I am, as far as this question goes, up to the handle a Home Buler. (Applause.) We will govern our own country (Hear, hear.) We will put on the taxes our selves. If we choose to misgovern ourselves, we will do so—(laughter)—and we do not desire England, Ireland or Scotland to tell us we are fools. (Laughter.) We will less than a temporary union of the Irish and say, if we are fools we will keep our folly to the Tories to dish their common enemy the ourselves. You will not be the worse of it, and we will not be the worse for any folly of yours. (Cheers.) But, Mr. Chairman, there s a new phase to this question. The gentleman, who two years ago, in his Aurora speech and in others, talked of Imperial Federation, now begins to give no uncertain sound in lavor of independence.

Some Irishmen stay away from the polls rather than vote for a Tory. This is not sensible. A Tory in Canada and a Tory in England are different individuals. What have the base, bloody and brutal Whigs (Liberals) ever done for Ireland? What are they doing now? Mr. Gladstone is a Liberal So is Sir Vernon Hercourt and so is the Right Honorable Mr. Forster!! We deprecate the bringing such names and such matters into Canadian politics, butit is all the fault of the Herald.

M. LEON GAMBETTA has now formed his

Cabinet, and a weak one it is. He is its head

and its tail, its Alpha and its Omega, its soul

and body. It is about the poorest and obscurest Cabinet that has regulated the affairs of France since the days of Louis Phillipe. Gambetta's great object now is to break up the Senate, and thus punish it for throwing Ferry's infamous clause seven, which would teach rank infidelity - the Infidelity of Gambetta-in the schools and collèges, and inaugurate even a more decided anti-Catholic policy than has yet been attempted. But the Senate will live when Gambetta bas fallen from his present position. It is one thing to make elequent speeches when not it is quite another to conduct the affairs of a cies a Liberal Government would carry on great nation from such a responsible position | the Government of the people of the Proas that of Prime Minister. Gambetta has vince better than the Conservatives, it is plain Montreal will be acknowledged by succeeded in plunging his country into change of date on address-label a war whence she can derive neither the past few years. Contrary to constitutional glory nor profit; he has managed to usage, M. de Letellier, in 1878, under pressure died to-morrow France would not miss him. | casting vote of a purchased Speaker. The he is as fond of a good dinner as he is of his the pilot was found wanting in skill and the country. The cause for surprise is that a day. But the ways of Providence are inscru- and the ship righted. Since then the Proagle and it may be that those men are—unknown to themselves—serving a purpose which they never intended per- capital has flowed-and is still flowinghaps they are placed in their present positions to show the world how a great country and none but the most rabid politician will can manage to grow prosperous though deny that all this has been caused by the ruled by charlatans. Gambetta is meditating able financial policy of the Chapleau Gova corp against the Senate, but it will fail and ernment. Hence the Government should be he will be the sufferer in the long run. The election of M. Jules Simon, a sincere Catholic. to a life-Senatorship yesterday, and the defeat | elected to sustain it. of Mr. Herold-a creature of Gambetta-is a sign of the times which should not be ignored, | grounds. We shall not now speak of his as it points to the fact that France is coming | character; the Herald cannot find a stain to her senses.

LATE cable despatches from Ireland are not unlike in tone to the news from that country present contest began, manifested them of this time last year. They are to the effect that the Ministry dread the coming winter. and also that the Times calls for more coercion in a far more arrogant manner than Oliver has qualifications which fit him for Twist asked for more gruel. It must be conceded that there have been a few agrarian murders committed in Ireland since last winteror at all events murders that bad an agrarian complexion—(if a cat is found dead in Ireland the Times lays the blame on the Land League), but taking all things into consideration Ireland is singularly free from crime, and this is admitted by the authorities. Why What, in the name of common sense, are his then the need of more coercion? If coercion is required at all it is the coercers who should | Where is there any speech of his that will be coerced, and in fact something like this is bear analysis. Is he a legislator, who though about to be done in bringing charges of wilful silent in debate, is still capable of drawing up murder against two police sub-inspectors. At Roscres, at Bellimullet, in Limerick solutions without assistance? We repeat, and in Dublin, the police have committed outrages resulting in the murder of men, women and children, in a few days more numerous and in the Quebec Assembly, and, except unprovoked than have been perpetrated by the pitiful and unblushing attempt to the other side since the commencement of show that he has procured situations the land agitation. It must be remembered that as there were brave men before Agamemnon so there were outrages in Ireland before lieves in Joly, it is eternally Joly, as Davitt and Parnell. The Loague is only re sponsible for boycotting and the withholding of rents. The few really agrarian crimes committed must be charged against ribbonism | you done in Parliament, Mr. McShane? "I and whiteboyism, which, under cover of the believe in Joly." What will you do if you land agitation, carry out schemes of private are returned to Parliament, Mr. McShane? revenge. During the few months previous there were committed more real agrarian Joly's policy." And pray, Mr. Mccrimes than during as many years of late, and Shane, what is Joly's policy? To Convention held yesterday in Toronto, he yet the Land League had no existence in this last question a dead silence is 1873. If the hearts of Her Mujesty's Minis- the only response. Are we then all idiots, ters could be read it would be found that considerably less than fear for themselves Mr. Joly will live a long and happy life, but and their places. The Whigs are fonder of if he died what would become of Mr. James place than the Tories. When out of place McShane? Under all those circumstances

of Parnell, dor forcing them to pass an equivocal Land Act. As Moore says:

"As bees on flowers slighting cease to hum; So settling into p ages Whige growdumb."
But a new trouble is arising which will make the Whigs roar with agony. This is nothing Whigs The Tory equires think the time has arrived when it is absolutely necessary to entre into a compromise if they would preserve a portion of their privileges. It one has to concede demands it is better he should do it himself and do it gracefully than grant them through a talso friend. Besides the Irish party in Parliament, including the Land Leaguers, are willing to grant the landlords compensation; indeed, it was Parnell himself who first mentioned the word compensation to landlords. When Parliament next meets the parties, giving the Irish to the Tories, will be either evenly balanced, or the Liberals will be a minority. There will be a change of government, and then perhaps an amicable settlement of the land question and the resumption of free speech in Ireland. Cromwell and William of Orange were Whige, Pitt and Castlereagh were Tories. Take your choice and pay your money. O'Connell's expression of the "base, bloody and brutal Whigs" has as much force now, and is as correct, as fifty years ago; the sons of their fathers bave improved in baseness and brutality, and the Times is their mouthpiece.

WHY MR. M'SHANE SHOULD NOT BE

ELECTED. It appears to us that there are three solid reasons why Mr. C. J. Doherty should be returned to the Quebec Assembly on Friday next, and why Mr. McShane should not. First on political grounds. While it may be possibleresponsible for the acts of government, but aye and probable—that in certain contingenthat such a contingency has not arisen within completely isolate France in Europe, if of the then Liberal Government of the Donot to form a terrible all:ance against her minion, dismissed his Conservative adminisand all he has given in return is a series of tration and handed the reigns of power to the bombastic speeches. It is claimed for him Liberal Mr. Joly. But it was of no avail. that it is his policy which has made France | that gentleman could not secure a majority, so prosperous, but that cannot be established. and an appeal had to be made to the consti-It grew prosperous under the Presidency of | tuencies. Both Governments-Federal and Thiers when Gambetta was only a frothy Provincial-exerted all their influence to seorator, under McMahon, when Gambetta had cure a Liberal majority, but unsuccessfully; nothing to do with the Government, it is and for two years we had to witness the sad prosperous under Grevy, and if Gambetta spectacle of Quebec being ruled by the He is nothing but an adventurer, possessing | Province got deeper and deeper in debt, great natural ability and terrible energy, a everything went wrong, the Ship of State second edition of Danton, and like Danton, cossed and heaved toward the breakers ahead, crew in honesty. They, speaking nautically, Catholic nation-for France is Catholic broached the rum cask and became intexithough she has to tolerate Gambetta and his cated. Fortunately for all, M. Letellier heterogeneous following-the cause for was removed; Messrs. Flynn, Paquet, Mursurprise is that France should for one phy and Racicot left the mutineers, M. moment tolerate such a set for one single Chapleau took the helm of State vince has grown prosperous, a net-work of industries has been formed, foreign in by millions to develop our resources, sustained until it commits political crimes and blunders, and Mr. Doherty should be

> Mr. Doherty should be elected on personal upon it, and when we have said that we have said enough. Neither shall we speak of his abilities; he has, since the in a far stronger light than our feeble pen can put them, and, as the Hon. Mr. Flynn expressed it on Thursday night, Mr. Doherty a Cabinet Minister. So much for Mr. Doherty and now for Mr. James Me-Shane, Jr. We shall not say a single word in disparagement of that gentleman's personal character, but, as regards his abilities, we do emphatically protest that he is not a fit and proper person to represent Montreal West in any Parliament. qualifications? Is he an elequent speaker? a bill, nay, further, of writing out a set of rewhat are his qualifications? He cannot point to a single service rendered to his constituency or his Province during his four years for all parties indiscriminately, he has never essayed to mention one. But, he beif all the honesty in the universe were centred in that impracticable man and all the sublime faith in James McSbane, jr. What have "I shall always believe in Joly." What is your policy, Mr. McShane? "It is political imbeciles born yesterday to be in-

they hate to be disturbed. Hence their hatred levislator, the eloquent speaker, he most assuredly is not, still we would strongly. advise the electors to vote against him in such overwhelming numbers that he may never again have the presumption of soliciting their suffrages.

But we have a third reason which, as Irish-

men, we are almost ashamed to mention. But it is necessary it should be mentioned; tor it is a duty. It is this: Mr. McShane and his friends have introduced into this contest tactics of so shameful a nature that we almost shrink from exposing them, and would shrink if again the word oury did not stare us in the face. They have appealed to religious preudices, to national hatreds, to sectional feeling; they have introduced foreign politics. Mr. Doberty belongs to the Land League and Mr. McShane should, and would, belong to it, if politics did not prevent him. If Montreal West was all Irish Catholic, sure we are that no more blatant patriot and Land Leaguer would not exist than Mr. McShane. He would out-Parnell Parnell; Davitt would have to still further hide his head in Portland Prison. But Montreel West is divided among the three nationalities-French, Anglo-Scotch and Irish-and, therefore, Mr. McShane is no Land Leaguer. His policy is, therefore, to play against the other and sail into Parliament on the muddy current. With the Irish he is a patriot, but with Messrs. Henshaw, Bulmer and Protestants generally he is more anti-Land Leaguer than Capt. Boy cott. What I can you vote for a Land Leaguer?" (vide Mr. Henshaw's letter). Now, though this cry is only laughed at by such gentlemen as Messrs. Henshaw and Bulmer, it has a certain effect on less intelligent Protestants. They say everything is fair in love, war and politics, but God forbid so immoral an axiom should obtain. There is a degradation to which even the keenest politician will not stoop, but not so Mr. McShane, who laughs at the sufferings of his forefathers to gain a few paltry votes. And has it, then, come to this, that it was reserved for an Irishman to do such dirty work? Ob, the shame of it Oh, the sorrow of it! We appeal to the Protestant electors of the Western Division to frown upon such disreputable tactics. We appeal to the French Canadians—Liberal and Conservative—not to sanction such degrading conduct. We appeal to the Irish to judge justly in the premises. We appeal to all honest men to relegate Mr. McShane back into the block of marble from which he should never have emerged. We are confident that such tactics will not conquer. Let Mr. McShane come out like an honest man and tell Mr. Doherty on a public platform that he is wrong, that the Land League is treacherous and disloyal and that Land Leaguers are traitors, then we shall say he is acting a manly part; but let him not shufile round and button-hole honest Protestants at the street corners and hiss poison into their ears; let him not draw honest Irishmen aside and whisper, "You know it is all election tactics; lam a Land Leaguer myself; I subscribed fifty dollars towards the the Oppositition candidate. fund." No, he will not do that; he will not nounce himself on the platform. He would not be Mr. James McShane, Jr., if he Fis Langelier, Liberal, nominated.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

fought in the open, neither would he be such

a transcendent admirer of Mr. Joly.

-A large number of orators of the legal fraternity are at present stumping the country constituencies.

-Judgments will be given in the Circuit Court on the first of December by the Hon. Joseph Parent, Liberal, were nominated. Justice Lairamboise.

-The work of excavating for the erection of the Q., M., O. & O. Railway Freight Depot, at the corner of St. Catherine street and Panineau road, is progressing well.

-"Would a Federation of Britain and her Colonies be beneficial to either?" was the subject of a very spirited debate at the last weekly meeting of the McGill College Under-Graduates' Society. It was decided in the negative.

-At a meeting between the Special Civic Railway Committee and the Syndicate author- Beaujeau, Independent, nominated. ities on Saturday, the Syndicate offered to build their workshops on the Price Farm if the city would provide them with a right of mation. way from there to strike the river front some. where above Windmill, and run down the wharves to below the current. It is expected that the Engineers will present a report as to a route at the next meeting of the Committeo.

-Judgments in the following cases will be county of Shefford: delivered at ten o'clock to-morrow morning in the Court of Appeals :- Rules-Ex parte Bulmer, Archambault vs. Bolduc, and S necal vs: the Quebec Printing Ormpany. On the Merits-Alfred Bachend, et al, appellants, and Joseph Bachand, respondent; H. N. Whitman, appellant, and the Corporation of the Township of Stanbridge, respondent; William P. Mack, appellant, and Joseph Welch,

The annual meeting of the Emerald Snowshoe Club was held last evening in the Shamrock Club rooms. The Secretary's report showed the past season to have been extremely prosperous. The following gentlemen were elected to office for the enruing season: Mr T Larkin, President; M Polan, 1st Vice President; Geo Dunn, 2nd Vice President: T E McKenna, Secretary Treasurer : J Callaghan, Assistant Secretary Treasurer, and Messrs P J. McElroy, 'I Jubin, J B Flynn, T J Martin and J Boyle Committee. After passing a vote of thanks to the retiring executive, the meeting adjourned. The first tramp will take place next Monday evening to Lumpkin's.

THE LAND LEAGUE FUND.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. SIR,-Enclosed you will find the sum of \$13, subscribed by the undersigned parties in aid of the Irish Land League Fund, Yours truly,

JOHN DUNLAVEY. West Shefford, Nov. 23rd, 1881.

Michael Enright, \$3; John Enright, \$3 John Collier. \$1; James Botler, \$1; John Ounlavey, \$3 50; James Farell, \$1; John number of men to England to sit in Parlia. they are noisy and frothy, when in power then, if Mr. McShane wis the intelligent McBride, 50c. Total, \$13.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

TICK MY THE NOMINATIONS. The following are the results of the remainder of the nominations yesterday:-ARGENTEUIL.

LACHUTE. The Court House here was filled with the most influential voters in the county to hear the candidates and their supporters. Mr. Owens spoke first, announcing; himself a supporter of the Chaplean Government. Mr. Gilman announced himself as an opponent of the Government. BONAVENTURE.

Mr. Rlopel, Conservative, and Mr. Cyr, Liberal, nominated.

BAGOT Mr. Blais, Liberal, and Mr. Casavant, Conservative, nominated.

COMPTON Mr. Sawyer, Conservative, and Mr. Mc-Master, Liberal, nominated.

CHAMBLY .... Dr. Martel, Conservative, and Mr. Prefon. taine, Liberal, nominated. DORCHESTER.

ST. HENEDINE .- Dorchester county nomina. tion to-day. Mr. N Audet and Mr. L'N Larochelle, both Conservatives, were nomina-DRUMMOND AND ARTHARASKA!

Mr F Prefontaine; Conservative; and Mr W Watts, Liberal, were nominated. GASID.

The nomination for Gaspe will take place on the 7th of December. HUNTINGDON.

Dr. Cameron, Independent, re-elected by acclamation. Mr. N. Charland, Conservative, and Mr. Demers, Liberal, nominatosi.

JACOUES CATSTIRL Mr. LeCavalier, Conservative, elected by acclamation.

Dr. Lavallee and Mr. Ed. Guilbault, both Conservatives, and Mr. Auguste Guilbault, liberal, nominated. LAPRARIE.

Mr. Charlebois, Conservative, and Dr. Longtin, Liberal, nominated. LAVAL. Mr. Loranger, Conservative, and Mr. Piche,

Liberal, nominated. MASKINONGE. Messrs Caron and Marchand, both Conser-

vatives, nominated. MONTMAGNY. Mr L Fortin, Conservative, and Mr Nazaire

Bernatchez, Liberal, nominated. MONTCALM. Mr Magnan, Conservative, and Mr Deslong-

champs, Conservative, nominated. MEGANTIC. Mr E J Hemming, Conservative, and Mr

Irvine, Liberal, nominated. MONTMORENCI.

Mr Desjarding, Conservative, and Mr Langelier, Liberal, nominated. MISSISSQUOL.

BEDFORD .- Dr. Brigham, of Phillipsburg, Government candidate, Mr. Racicot, straight Conservative, Mr. Spencer, of Frelighsburg, Conservative, were nominated to day for Missisequoi. No Liberal was nominated.

NICOLET. Mr. Houde, Conservative, and Mr. Dorais, Conservative-Independent, nominated. NAPIERVILLE.

Mr. Paradis, Conservative, and Mr. Lafon taine, Liberal, nominated. OTTAWA.

HULL Dr. Duhamel, ex-M. P. P., was nominated in the interest of the Liberal-Conservatives, and Mr. C. Devlin, of Aylmer, is

PORTNEUP.

Mr Thos Bryson, Ministerialist, and Mr McQuaig, Opposition, were nominated. There was a very large attendance of electors.

RICHRLIKU. Sonet .- The candidates nominated for Bichelieu county are Mr. L. Leduc, Conser-

vative, and Mr. L. Morasse, Liberal. RIMOUSKI. Mr. L. N. Asselin, Conservative, and Mr.

ROUVILLE. Mr E Poulin, Conservative, Mr G Bouthillier, Liberal, and Mr V Robert, Independent,

nominated. RICHMOND AND WOLFE. Mr Packard, Conservative, and Mr Green-

shields, Liberal, nominated. ST. MAURICE Mr DeSaulniers, Conservative, and Mr Remington, Liberal, nominated.

Mr Duckett, Conservative and Mr De ST. HYACINTHE.

Hon. H. Mercier, Liberal, elected by accla-STANSTEAD CO. Mr. Thornton, Conservative, and Mr. Lavell,

: O SKEFFORD. WATERLOO ... Dr. Fregrau, Conservative, and Dr. Desgrosbois, Liberal, nominated for the

Liberal, nominated.

THREE RIVERS. Hon. A. Turcotte, Liveral, and Mr. Severe Dumoulin, Conservative, were nominated to-

VERCHERES, Daniel or Mr. Brillon, Conservative, and Mr. Bernard, Liberal, nominated.

. . . . . ACCUAMATIONS.

There will be no elections in 15 constituencies, the respective candidates of which were declared elected by acclamation. Of the fifteen, ten went to the Government, three to the Opposition and two stand independent. TERREBONNE Hon J A Chapleau, Minis-SHEBBROOKE--Hon J G' Robertson, Minis

Temiscousta-Mr Deschenes, Ministerial Jacques Cartier-Mr Lacavalier, Minis-

terial. Quebec County-Hon P Garnesu, Ministerla!. Quebec East-Mr Shehyn, Independent.

Vaudreuil-Mr Lalonde, Ministerial. Huntingdon-Dr Cameron, Independent. Lotbiniere Hon H G Joly, Opposition. St Hyacinthe-Hon Mr Mercier, Opposi-St Johns-Hon Mr Marchand, Opposition.

Hochelaga-Hon Mr Beaubien, Ministerial. Beauce Mr Blanchet, Ministerial. Champlain-Mr Trudel, Ministerial. L'Assomption-Mr Marion, Ministerial.

The dispersed orders of French monks are beginning to show their despair of better times by selling off their establishments. Phus the Italian Barnabite Monastery in Paris bas been demolished, and the Jesuits' College at Poitiers is advertised for sale.

m p THE LION OF THE FOLD The following rough, and not unfriendly, sketch of John of Tuam is taken from the N. Y. Sun, and has evidently been written by a Protestant. The likeness it represents as existing between the characters of the dead prelate and Archbishop Hughes is recognized, but there is a still greater similarity between John of Tuam and our own Archbishop

Lynch:-

Among the visitors who gathered in the summer of 1830 at the Florentine villa of Cardinal Weld, who was the successor of Cardinal York, " the last of the Stuarts," and had charge for many years of the English and Irish branch of the Roman Catholic Church, were three elergymen, then young, but destined in the future to play no inconsiderable part in the history of that Church-Nicholas Wiseman, the principal of the English College at Rome, afterward Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster; Paul Cullen, the principal of the Irish College at Rome, and afterward Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin; and John McHale, then Bishop of Maronea, afterward Archbishop of Tuam, whose death at the patriarchal age of 91, has been announced by cable within the last few days. The three men were entirely unlike in their physique and mental characteristics. Dr. Wiseman was of huge form, dark and swar. thy in complexion, showing the Spanish blood he inherited on the mother's side. His manner was gentle and winning, and his voice sweet and low. Dr. Cullen was of the Munster type of Irish peasant, with red curly hair and an upturned nose, expressive of curiosity, cunning, and wit, which latter quality he endeavoted to suppress, and which was generally in his later life subdued almost to sadness, and to saintly piety and tenderness. Dr. McHale, a different type from either, was of bold peasant look with the coarse black hair, eagle eye, and nooked nose which specially distinguish the peasantry of the west of Ireland, of whose loins he sprang, from those of other parts of the island—a pure Phonician type. On his return Dr. McHale wrote a very interesting account of his visit to Rome, and, among its incidents, of this visit to the Weld villa, which from amid the Tuscan hills looked down on bright Florence and the pleasant waters of the Arno, on which it stands.

Dr. McHale, in whose heart love of religion and love of country were indissolubly en-twined from the hour he left Maynooth till age forbade him active work, took a leading part in the national battles of his time. In every election field from the memorable Clare battle of 1829 down his plume floated in the front and his shield flashed alongside of O'Connell. He was for years the leader of the serried mass of priests and people whose hearts the great tribune's trumpet tones had touched and fraught to beat in unison. And from the battle of 1829 he was unfailingly found at every election in front of the hustings of Castlebar, proposing Robert Dillon Shawne, his first protege, and after him George Henry Moore, to the electors of Mayo. His last public political act was to send his contribution, with a letter of almost young enthusiasm, to the defence fund of Charles Stewart Parnell. He was well named by the Irish Liberator, who had an ornithological and zoological name for every prelate in Ireland, from the eagle of Carlow to the dove of Elphin. "The Lion of the Fold of Judah;" though at times, like the late Archbisphop Hughes, who in some characteristics he resembled, and like Archbishop Croke, he could be an adroit politician and play the fox with the lion's skin.

The great charge against Archbishop Mc-Hale was his fierce and effective opposition to the national system of education, which kept for some years the greater part of his immense diocese in a condition of mental darkness. That system, although more liberal in its deference to Roman Catholic religious feeling than our common school system, which it largely resembles, he vehemently and with an unrelenting hatred to the last opposed. But his opposition may have owed its origin to a singular faculty said to have been given to his great predecessor, Columbo, and, like a new sense, to all honest and hard-work ing priests who followed after. It is the love of souls; and perhaps none not placed as such priests were and are can adequately measure the affliction which a teacher would suffer in having his spiritual children taken from his guidance and parental control. The purely Catholic schools all up the valleys beside the romantic highlands of the west were all the creatures of the Church many of them his own. Here he went preaching and confirming and receiving confessions until he loved his spiritual sons and daughters as a mother her children. Even to within the last four years he was pictured in his annual visitations ascending the wild mountains of Connemara with sturdy step, or borne in a rude skiff among its inlets and bays. The old resentment against England was strong in him to the last, and i was not without a feeling of amusement, per haps partially of sadness that those who knew him heard attributed to him by nearly all the journals in the country a sermon re flecting severely on the national party in Ireland, which was delivered when he was lying helpless and in the shadow of death by his Coadjutor Archbishop and successor, Dr. Mc-

Evilley. Dr. McHale's face latterly was one from which the passions and weaknesses of human nature seemed to have passed away, leaving behind the dry fire of thought and eccleriastical government. Still, his appearance had always a rude grandeur and impressiveness, and when, clad in the arshiepiscopal robes, he stood upon the altar steps of St. Jarlaths, with one hand uplifted, his eyes flashing fire, he reminded one more of those religious pioneers of old like Origen than a prelate of our late and quieter days. Bis writings, too, may be said to resemble their author—they are stern, firm, unyielding Sharman They know no admission to unbelievers in religion or politics; they do not give way on a single point of religious doctrine; they schnowledge ono right on the apart of adoubt or dindependent judgment. aThe Church is infallfule. has, he tells you, the warrant of Seripture and the testimony of ages. The has had its witnesses in spoetles; prophets; martyrs and confessors. In spite of all persecutionpersecution which would have beaten to pieces anything that was not divine in purpose and origin it still flourishes; and though at moments it may have seemed conquered, the machinations of hell shall not prevail against it. Born of the people in a rough cabin in the west, Dr. McHale never feared to ally himself with all great movements of the people. His one aim in life seemed to be to identify himself with the Irish people, their feelings, even their passlons and prejudices, and to come to be recognized by them as one of their great natural leaders; and he surceeded.

Richard Wagner will pass the winter a Salerno and thence go to Greece to complete a musical work on a classical subject.

# CATHOLIC NEWS.

Lec. XIII., if he should leave Rome, will, it is rumored, transfer the Holy See to Salz-

Rev. Father Stafford, of Lindsay, it is said, will be appointed Vicar-General of the Diocese of Kingston.

Monsignor Termose, of the Pope's household, has been in Quebec and visited the various religious establishments. He is now in Montreal.

The thirtieth anniversary of the Episcopal consecration of Archbishop Tache, was duly celebrated by a literary and musical festival in St. Boniface College.

Mgr. Duquesney, Archbishop of Cambrai, recently said, in the course of a short sermon : "I honour and respect the lay teacher as I do the Congregational teacher, provided that he understands the sublimity of his duties, and joins example and practice to the imparting of the truths of our holy faith. But if God be driven from the school I give France ten years to sink to the lowest place among civilised nations."

The Abbe Liszt received a great evation in Rome on his seventieth birthday. His reception was attended by the principal nobility and the chief musical professors and representatives of musical societies in Italy, and some of his works were given by a select chamber band. The great pianist and composer, in a few sympathetic words, expressed his happiness at meeting so many warm friends, and declared that Rome was the city in the world he loved best. The shops are full of his photographs of all sizes, and the American sculptor Greenough has just executed an exceedingly fine bas relief medallion of

#### RELIGIOUS LIFE.

In the chapel of Ville Marie Convent, ten young ladies entered the novitiate, while one made her solemn profession of a religious life. The latter was Miss Margaret Kennedy second daughter of Ald. Kennedy; she took in religion the name of Sister of The other young ladies St. Patrick. Misses Lavallee, Levesque, Roy, Paradis, Noonan, Choulnard, Brothers, McQuaid, Camiere and Foley, who took the names of Sisters St. Silfrov, St. Demetric, St. Thomas, St. Jerome, St. Honoratius, St. Cecilia, of Rome, St. Mary Elizabeth, St. Sauveur and St. Emilie respectively.

The ceremonies were presided over by the Rev. Father Dowd, who also celebrated Mass Among toose resent were the superiors of the Ottawa, Waterbury, Conn., and St. Albans, Vt., houses, as well as that of St. Patrick's and St. Ann's Schools, with their pupils.

#### BROCKVILLE.

ANNUAL CONCERT OF THE LADY PUPILS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME.

The fourth annual musical and dramatic soiree by the pupits of the Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame, under the patronage of the "C. L. Association," took place in the Opera House on Wednesday evening, November 23rd. The audience upon this occasion was a very large and appreciative one, and the pupils, so carefully trained and well instructed by the kind Sisters of the Convent, were the recipients of a flattering recep-tion. When the curtain rose upon the cherus it seemed, in reality, the mantle of beauty of the fabled fairles had descended upon the group of children, their radiant presence illuminated the scene, and their singing as well as their perfect deportment warmed the hearts of the many listeners. Although some of the choruses were taken somewhat slowly, still the children sang with care and precision, and gave their respective remark that the absence of resounding walls and ceiling at the Opera House is noticed at concerts especially, when a large body of singers is placed on the stage, the scenery acts as a kind of recess from which their voices cannot escape. In a good concert room they would be reflected and reinforced on all sides, and the effect would be greatly heightened. The playing of the Zampa Overture, for two pianos and cabinet organ, by the Missis Braniff, Whittemore, McGrory and Murray, was smooth and correct, and the performers vied with each other to give the audience a correct and beautiful idea of this fine work. Whereas, "Reveil des Roses," by Schubert, in the form of a quintette, rendered by the Misses Brainiff, English, C. Braniff, Murray and Doyle, was like a piece of richly colored mosaic, passages being bril-liant and effective and evinced a careful study on the part of the executants. The Bird Cantata' by Haman, sung by Misses Kaufman, Brainiff, Driscoll, Poulin, Delaney, and A. Crowley, was one of the enjoyable numbers of the programme, the quaint music, set to equally quaint words, received a very satisfactory and characteristic interpretation by the aforementioned young ladies. The duett "Ruth and Naomi," by Topliff, is intrinsically very beautiful, full of Lady," were not only interesting, but instructive and amusing. Deserving of spe cial notice is Miss Bradley, who was the chief attraction in the latter drama; this young lady acted with more than usual brilliancy, personifying with singular force the honest "Country Cousin." The whole entertain-ment reflected the highest credit upon the zealous and talented Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, as well as the many and bright pupils, who participated in this very pleasant and successful concert. But a few years have elapsed since our

school has been blessed with the presence of those holy women—the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame-who leave home and friends and the scenes of early associations, bid adieu to the world and its tumults and pleasures, to assume the garb of religious seclusion, to pledge themselves by the sanctity of a solemn vow; and follow the sublime vocation to a life of retreat and retirement. and spiritual usefulness, whose labors and exertions are clouded by no selfish motives, inspired and animated by no desire of worldhigher holier, purer, and more substantial, is enough that in such vast spreading intense egotism, surrendered to the influences than the transitory recompense which the dominions the Head of the Catholic comwhose aim and object arise beyond the vista that English Catholics are of this opinion. That was his understanding of responsibility of time—are centred in Heaven alone. And during their brief period here, their work correspondent—has failed to catch the glat of petulantly, "You've got that thing wrong side intellectual development, in the highest Sense, which ever characterize the labors of that grand, disinterested community of women, whose training, zeal and success are that there is any truth in the hypothesis.

a-candor and frankness without boldness, a-candor and fiankness without bolidess, of a confidence of there is no idea of a Pontifical Agent in Lonmary her. Davidee—"A very common sentiment, sublimity of thought and purity of hearts, that is a distinctive characteristic of those whose early training is confided to That there can be no inconsistency with said, "They were very poor and I used to those whose early training is confided to their care. Guided by the instincts and directorship of that admirable congregation to which they belong, and whose influence so obvious as to need no demonstration has been laying its refining mark upon the Since England is represented at Constantimanners and customs of society, through decades of years, and in hundreds of homes, the worthy sisters, who are diffusing the light and activity of their intelligence in our midst, are doing their work faithfully, cheerfully in bringing out and realizing education in its truest sense; and sending forth to the world authorized by the Guarantees. Some of the a grand type of educated, Catholic, Christian womanhood.

A good, sound, sensible, well-directed, virtuous education-fortifying not only the faculties of the mind with sound principles, but guiding and elevating the tender feelings of the heart also—is the grandest adornment of the womanly character; and those whose wearisome, laborious and fruitful hours glide by in imparting that education, human and divine, in giving life and current to the fountains of virtuous thought, are among the greatest benefactors of human society, and the promoters and guardian angels of that morality, integrity and spiritual life which the perilous conflict with the world requires at the present day. Because the mind of the respect for the spiritual authority begets and development; and the good seed sown in that soil, within the sacred preciucts of the school-room, and cared, encouraged and invigorated by gentle meekness, sound ideas and virtuous example, through the spring time of life, are to bloom and flourish and ripen with the lapse of years, and one day bring forth an abundant harvest of grace, morality, and goodness. The lessons, principles and opinions deeply rooted, and indelibly impressed, are to be a guiding star for the future; a solace in the hour of trial or danger; are one day to solve the great problem of that child's temporal and eternal welfare. So that the choice of teachers capable of adequately training the young minds of children, moulding their characters, directing and shaping their intelligence and heart, making them virtuous, high-minded, and noble in their thoughts and feelings, gentle and courteous in their manners,-loving, respectful and obedient to their parents,-firm, practical, and constant in their duties to God,-bright lights to illuminate the sphere of usefulness in which they move, and angels of comfort and consolation by the paternal fireat home - this choice is the side most serious and important that can occupy the mind of the parent.
And this choice has been most happily made by the Catholic people of Brockville, in unit- | pounded by Scoville and continuous discusing with their worthy paster, in soliciting the profoundly versed and highly cultured Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame to extend the sphere of their influence and usefulness to the training and education of our children. The grand success attained a few evenings ago in the entertainment prepared and directed by the Sisters, the admirable decorum and modest, yet unaffected, demeanor presented by so many young in years; the laudable manner in which each acquitted the role assigned to her must make those parents, with Catholic intstincts and Catholic hearts, feel that their children are confided to trustworthy hands, and that the nuture coreer of those little ones will be a blessing to their gray hairs, and a blessing to the society in which they must one day take part.

And while congratulating the worthy Sisters on the success of their work, a debt of gratitude is due to the gentlemen of the Catholic Literary Association, who generously lent a willing hand in making the concert a grand success.

Brockville, Nov. 25, 1881.

WE STRONGLY REJOMMEND YOU TO

DR. SMITH'S

GERMAN WORM REMEDY. A Pleasant, Safe, Reliable and Prompt Remedy for the removal of Stomach and Seat or Pin Worms from child or adult. It is easy to take, never fails, absolutely harmless and requires no after physic.

Price 25 cts of all druggists. Smith Medicine Co.. 663 Craig street, Montreal. Sent post paid.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE HOLY SEE.

During the first thirty-three years of Queen Victoria's roign, her Majesty was represented at the Vatican. It is true that her representative was only quasi- "My brother and I have not been on good diplomatic; still such agents as Mr. thized with my father on that Oneida Com-Petre, Mr. Clark Jervoise, Mr. Odo munity business, while Scoville and my sis-Russell, will be remembered as men of active ter sympathized with me. The last time service. The revolution, in 1870, put an end I saw my brother in Boston we had to such friendly relations. The Pope, having angry words, so he does not come no longer sovereign power, was not thought here to testify for me with the to need accredited agents. It has now been ordinary force a brother usually does proposed to renew such relations; and the come. I am glad to find ne has changed his gentleman who has been chosen is Mr. views, however, in my case. I want the pub-Errington. Not as to a Sovereign, but lic to understand about this." Guiteau conas to the Pontiff, it is assumed that Mr. | tinued to interrupt, explain and correct the sentiment and pathos. It received full Errington has been accredited. With what witness. Once Davidge attempted to stop justice in the fine expressive singing by Miss mission he has been entrusted, upon what him but he waved his hand imperiously say-B. and C. Braniff. The dialogue, "What conditions he has been sent, are secrets of ing, "You keep quiet, Judge, if you please." little ones can say," the drama, "The gifts of the Ministry which is in power. Yet we Shortly after this witness was asked in conthe wonderful Earry," and the "Would be must surmise that the entangled state of Irish | nection with an incident he related if he at politics, and possibly also some difficulties in that time thought the prisoner insane. Indis, have led to the resumption of former Guiteau quickly anticipated the reply by saymethods. Most Englishmen—all Catholics, ing, "Why, of course, he has always thought we are quite sure—will be glad that such a I was badly cracked." Witness related the through utter ignorance of the real motivos have, not unnaturally, expressed their in-

of friendly relations with the Holy See. It Germany has found it essential to found it necessary at least to affect friendly "most Catholic of the powers," in the sense of the largest number of Catholic subjects, should continue to stand outside such a policy. We need not stay to consider flattery or favor of a fickle world could afford, munity must be consuited. We are sure has borne the same precious fruits of the question. This jurnal thinks that "a | up, my friend. Its very poor theology, and

of such relations must increase with it; but | year old daughter, and wanted to educate and

English Protestant traditions in the re-

establishing of relations with the Holy See is so obvious as to need no demonstration interested in the daughter. She was altonople, and at other Courts quite out of sympathy with her traditions, it would be absurd to maintain that any religious consideration could be fatal to her being represented at Rome. Can the new Rome of King Humbert take offence at relations which are specially greatest English statesmen, albeit full of Protestantism, have wished to delegate even an ambassador to the Holy See. The reason is self-evident; that the spiritual needs of English subjects—no matter in what quarter of the world-must very often come into collision with temporal politica. In France and in Belgium -not to speck also of Holland-such collision is of unhappy frequency. The best way to avert such misunderstanding is to have accredited agents who can anticipate them. No power ever broke off relations with the Holy See without being, sooner or later, the loser. It young child, fresh, tractable and active to respect for, and stability in, the temporal good or avil, is a suil ready for cultivation power. This is equally the case with States and with families. The same principle holds good throughout the world. The dignity of sovereigity is its alliance with religion; the humbling of the higher is the degradation of

> Hanchett & Carter, proprietors of the great 12th Street Livery, Chicago, in a letter dated Dec. 5, 1879, speak thus of Kend di's Spavin Cure: "It is several years since we bought the first of you, and we do not hesitate to say it is the very best article for spavins, ringbones, scratches, splints, etc, that we ever We would not be without it in our large livery for thousands of dollars. We pronounce it one of the greatest discoveries of the age. It stands without a peer in horse liniments." See advt.

the lower .- Liverpool Catholic Times.

### THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 -- Mrs. Scoville resumed the stand, and described Guiteau's appearance and actions during his visit at her ionse in 1878. The witness was convinced that at the time of Guiteau's visit he was insane, and should be put in an asylum. Frequent objections were raised by the prosecution to the character of the questions prosion ensued between Counsel upon the admissability of evidence and at times some irritability was manifested. "The witness does not understand rules of evidence gentlemen," said Scoville. Yes, but you are supposed to," was the reply. Witness was asked if she had ever before had been upon the witness stand and replyed with much emphasis, "No, and I are not a lawyer either." Mrs. Scoville's cross-examinati n was postponed to allow George D. Burrough, of Chicago, to testify, as he desired to leave the city this afterooon. This witness boarded with Scoville at the time of Guiteau's visit in 1878 and made up his mind that the prisoner was either a fool or crazy. He was satisfied that Guiteau was unsettled in his intellect. Guiteau who had been engrossed in some papers here broke out with, "I desire to tell all these crank newspaper men that I appear here as my own counsel. That is my answer to all the silly stuff they have been delivering themselves for some days past. If these men have gone crazy, I appear here in part as my own counsel, as I have a right under the law and constitution of America." C. S. Jocelyn testified that he was business

Witness knew Guiteau during his stay with the Community. He thought his most marked characteristic was intense egotism. Witness was not cross-examined, but the District-Atterney requested him to remain in the city, as the prosecution would probably desire to call him.
J. W. Guiteau testified that before he came to Washington he had always, in talking of the case, said he believed his brother responsible. He believed him responsible but not sane-responsible, because, as he thought, at some period of his life the prisoner voluntarily surrendered himself to evil practices rather than good. Guiteau winced under these statements, evidently official; rather friendly than professedly terms for fifteen years. He always symparenewal has been made. Some Protestants | circumstances of a dispute with his brother in 1879, when he roughly ejected him from his office, struck him and "hustled him down dignation.

It has to be remembered that the Catholic subjects of Queen Victoria are more numerous than the Catholic subjects of any other Sovereign. This one fact alone would point to the moral necessity—not only to the reasonable am happy to be able to make this public than the Catholic subjects of any other Sovereign. ness but to the obligation of some sort acknowledgment." Witness said he never detected the slightest traces of insanity in his father. He did not know of the insanity hold direct communication with the Head of of his aunt and the two uncles except by reher vast Catholic population; if even Russia port. Being asked by Scovilte to explain -always tricky towards the Holy See-has what he meant by saying his brother was "morally responsible" and was "under the relations; it would certainly be strange if the | influence of the devil," witness explained the peculiar belief of his father as to the counter-influence of Christ and the devil, which were being exercised upon mankind, and that one or other always claimed ascendly interest or advancement, whose intellectual, the present condition of Ireland, nor the ency. He agreed with his lather, and be-activity and heavenly zeal seek something question of the new Vicariates of India; it lieved at the same time his brother, through of the devil, and, being a free moral agent,

was morally responsible to God for the crime.

go down there to give them money, and they seemed very grateful. In that way I became

gether too young for me though." Quite a stir tollowed the sudden aunouncenow be sworn. Guiteau took the stand, pale but otherwise unmoved. He glanced behind bim somewhat nervously, and requested the officers to stand close up to him. Marshal Henry and Deputy and two policemen stood between Guiteau and the crowd, who filled the small standing room between Guiteau and the door. Apparently reassured, Guiteau took the oath, and, seating himself, said to the Judge:-"I presume it is understood, Judgo, that I do not appear here as a regular witness, but simply to identify some letters." Guiteau identified the letters and the Court then adjourned.

#### AROUND THE WORLD.

There are now nearly one hundred and fifty packs of fox hounds in England and Wates, one hundred of harriers, and five of stag hounds.

A writer in the Firgao says that the French workmen in great cities will jump into the water to save your child, or into the fire to blaze and knock every one on the head for what he deems his rights.

Parley Hicks though he saw his daughter walking with a forbidden lover on a dark night. He stole up behind the pair with a club, broke the young man's skull, and knocked the girl down, before discovering that they were not the persons he had taken them for.

Is it not time, asks the London World, that diners-out gave up the custom of taking their hats with them on their preliminary entry into the drawing room? The practice was introduced by the late Duke of Wellington. It is absurd, and should be obso-

The announcement was made at Madison, Onio, which is in the late President Garfield's own Congressional district, that the assussination would be represented at the theatre in the form of a tragedy; but so much public indignation was excited that the manager gave up the project.

Mr. Forbes of Culloden is causing to be crected on the battlefield of Culloden, from which his ancestral bome takes its name, a number of large granite blocks, bearing suitable inscriptions. Considerable interest will always centre round the spot where the than from the ten acres of wheat. All such cause of " bonnie Prince Charlie" finally collapsed, and there is likely to be no doubt hereafter as to its place.

The German Court has recently been engaged in hunting. On Saturday, Nov. 5, the Emperor's party brought down a total of 327 head-various deer and other big game-of which thirty fell to the breechloader of the Emperor alone, the slaughter score of the others being as near as possible the antiered gave have no chance of escape.

The following is a characteristic story of an Oxford don of the older type, who is to say the least, a little cold-blooded. A death from typhoid had occurred in his college, a peculiarly sad affair, which excited much sympathetic allusion among his friends. On nearing of it, the don remarked, "Ah, he would have had to leave the college in any case, as he had failed to pass his moderations.'

The people of Haddington are waging a war upon the street railroad company which runs from that suburb into Philadelphia. The fares were raised. An indignation meetmanager of the Oneida Community while it ing was held, and a resolution enthusiastically passed to walk until the price of riding was restored to the old figure. The enthusiasm has held out during a week of quite general pedestrianism, and so has the company's determination.

The Zulu chief of a travelling museum, which showed in Rochester, was six feet and a half tall, and, of course, was advertised as seven. He wore scarcely any clothes, spoke what the lecturer said was Zulu lnaguage, and was terrific in a war dance. But the manager failed to pay him the stipulated \$12 a week, whereupon he complained before a Justice in good English, and said he was a Francis West, a Roundout hod carrier.

The twelve largest landowners, as regards area, in England and Wales are the Duke of Northumberland, Duke of Devenshire, Duke of Cleveland, Sir W. W. Wynn, Duke of Redford, Earl of Carlisle, Duke of Rutland, Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Leconfield, Earl of Powis, Earl Brownlow and Earl of Derby. The two largest owners in North Wales are Lord Penrhyn and Sir Watkin W. Wynn, and in South Wales, Earl of Cawdor and Earl of Lisburne.

Life at present in the South African dismond fields is not agreeable. Hundreds of miners who are unable to get work tramp from place to place, and finally lapse into beggary. Money is very scarce, and very few miners, even with nominal means, can leave the place. Fever abounds, and the hospitals are crowded. Vegetables have run up to starvation prices. Small cabbages are worth nearly a sovereign apiece, and potatoes fetch twenty-five cents per pound.

Gainsborough had a brother, an inventive genius and also a painter. The landlord of a village inn, the Bull, wanted a sign, and Gainsborough said he would paint a bull for him for thirty shillings, throwing in a golden chain to the buil. The landlord would not give more than twenty. The bull was painted, chainless, and all admired him, until there came a heavy rain storm, when he disappeared. The landlord sought explanation. "Well," said the painter, "you would not pay for his chain, and he's run away." He had purposely painted him in distemper.

The Madrid newspapers mention a scheme which has been set on foot for a national subscription for the purpose of buying Gib- person of Major-General Tcherevine by the raltar from England. Some Madrid bankers are said to have offered to give 5,000,000 francs toward the object. If England refuses to entertain the proposition, the proceeds of the subscription are to be employed in fortilying points on the Straits both in Africa and Spain. England might offer to give it

At the recent reception of the pilgrims the Pope entered by a private way the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament, where he seated himself in the "Sodia Gestatoria," and was carried on the shoulders of twelve men up the nave to his throne. This historic chair is covered with crimson velvet and fixed on a frame, into which gilded poirs are inserted, by which it is borne by twelve sediarii in picturesque medmval costume. The Pope looked emagiving to society a genial refluement of The sole object is to re-establish the old character, an elevated nobleness of feeling, a velations, in such way as to make them fitting. Guiteau visited her house in Chicago in 1876 white cap and robe, with a rich original death in an asylum. vastness of intelligence, stored with useful to present needs. It is obvious that, as the knowledge and guided by piety and religion, number of Oatbolics increases, the necessity He fell desperately is love with witness 14 Over 10,000 people were present.—N. F. Sun. cashler has absconded.

SUGGESTIONS OF AND FOR THE SEASON.

This month brings the farmer to the close

of the year, and while he naturally takes a

survey of the season that is past, he also looks forward to the coming one. The year now closing, has been an eventful one in many respects, and a review of it should show some valuable lessons. Over a wide extent of country the farmer was ment by Scoville that the prisoner would never more fully impressed with his dependence upon a full supply of water Out. for a profitable crop. The drouth of 1881 will turn the thoughts of many to the subject of irrigation, with a view of controlling the supply of water for the fields and gardens. The dairyman who was cut off from an abundance of green food iu the height of the season, will bestir himself to find means of securing a supply of nutritions food in times of need. The questirely, and has placed in my hands the fortion of fodder crops will probably be dis- mula of that simple vegetable remedy discuesed more thoroughly this winter than ever covered by an East India missionary, before, and the next dry season will be more and found so effective for the speedy fully provided against than the last. There and permanenut cure of Consump-has been an unparalleled excitement in the tion, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and produce market, and never before have the farmers been more thoroughly impressed tive and radical cure for Nervous Debility with the importance of knowing when to and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable sell. It may be said in short, that the lesson curative powers have been proven in many of the season is that the farmer who is to be the most successful in the future, is the one relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume who mingles the largest amount of brains with the labor of his hands. Thoughtless farming—if such a thing has been possible in and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe the past-will not prove successful in the save your house, and then set everything in a future. With this in mind the farmer has food for much valuable thought before the opening days of the busy spring. Each one, as he enjoys the warm evening fire, will review the season that has closed, and looking the failures straight in the face, plan some way to shun them in the future; while thankfal for the successes, he will consider wherein they might be improved or increased in number. In the peace of the quiet winter we must prepare for the war of activity and growth that opens with the spring. The practice of "taking an account of stock" as is termed by the shopkeepers and other business men, is especially a good one for the farmer. It will not consume much time, and when done will be more than a source of satisfaction; it will serve as a basis for many calculations and possibly induce important changes in the system of farm management. To know the results of the season in dollars and cents is the aim and end of the taking of account of stock. The losses and gains are bere brought to view, and opportunity is given for a careful inspection of every department of the farm. It may show that, in the way the work has been done, it is much more profitable to raise potatoes than corn, or sheep than hogs. It may be that the profits from an acre of currents are more questions as these are best settled by a system of farm bookkeeping, which includes the yearly balancing or settlement of accounts.

. NOTES ON LIVE STOCK. The farm animals at this season are directly dependent upon the care and attention of the farmer. To pass the winter with profit they must be well kept. Animals are very complicated engines, and must be run | valuable Percuran Syrup, which at that time by careful engineers. The food they receive in relative proportion. On these occasions is the fuel, and the daily rubbing, cleaning, and probably the life, of a young lady who etc, may be likened to the inspection, cleaning and oiting of the engine. The fuel must be equal to the demands made of the animal engine, else the machinery will be run at a profit. When the water is low and the fire the owner. On the other hand, the fire may be brisk, and the boiler well supplied, but some screw is loose, or a part rubs another too closely, and the friction thus produced neutralizes much of the force. So in the animal machine, all the parts must work harmoniously together, in other words there must be perfect health to obtain the best results. As an animal may have the best of food in sufficient quanvith tity, and still pass a bard winter, and out profit to its owner. Food of the best kinds without shelter is in the animal economy like fuel in an engine that is rusty and loose and out of order. Both are expensive methods of arriving at desired results. It takes too much force to run the machine in both cases. As it is the cheaper to have a good engine kept in good order, so it is to have an animal in health and comfort. The thoughtful farmer will see many other points of likeness between the animal machine and the one constructed by human hands, but this is enough to suggest the importance of keeping farm soimals in a healthful and comfortable condition by means of warm stables with clean floors and pure air .-American Agriculturist.

## ATTEMPTED MURDEB.

At St. Petersburg, November 26, a youth, under pretence of urgent State business, obtained un audience to day at the Ministry of Interior with General Tcherevine, who was presiding over a Commission for investigating the sentences of exiles. As soon as he was admitted he fired a shot at the General, but the ball passed barm-lessly between his arm and side. The General secured and disarmed the youth, who said he was merely the instrument of another person. The youth is a Pole. He is apparently a Jew and was formerly a writer. A man who was waiting outside of the Ministry was also arrested. He is known to be a thief, but denies any knowledge as to his companion's intentions. It is rumored that this attempt is connected with the general scheme to carry off the Czer and the Imperal family. The greatest precautions are being taken to prevent the transmission of telegrams bearing on the conspiracy. Since his arrest the assassin has delared his name to be Meolas Sampowski. He gave his address a place where a trap had been established by the police and where numerous arrests had been made. Sampowski was, however, absolutely un-known to the police until yesterday, Crowds are bastening to Gatchina.

Sr. Perenseure, Nov. 27.—The attempt at assassination which was committed on the young man who sought an audience of him in his private office, is the subject of general comment. After the assassin had fired, Generat Teherevine sprang upon him and gave him into custody. 'General Teherevine is an adjoint of the Minister of the Interior Count Ignatieff, and is Commandant of the Gendap if the Spanish Government would settle in armes who are charged with the tull, with interest to date, with all British bondholders, their heirs and assigns.

The bondholders, their heirs and assigns. ladies have offered to General Tcherevine a splendid bouquet with the inscription " nouvenu ne." Among the persons arrested since the attempt on the life of Gen. Tcherevine is a man called Menlikinoff. He was captured at the house of Sampowski, and is belleved to have been the instigator of the crime, which Sampowski, who is a mere tool prices Apply to of the Nihilists, endeavored to commit.

> Telegrams from Charlottetown, P.E.I., announce the suspension of the Bank of Prince Edward Island. The President says the Who will torward pamphlets on application.

THE following gentlemen have kindly consented to act in their respective localities as agents for THE Post and TRUE WITNESS, and are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers :- 1). A. Macdonald, St. Jerome, P.Q.; W. T. Donovan, Arthur, Ont. Jas. J. O'Brien, Schomberg, Ont.; Jno. O'Brien, Iron Hill, Quo.; Thos. Golden, East Constable, N.Y.; Wm. O'Brien, South Douro,

#### Consumption Cured.

Since 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent from this effice the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. correspondence necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it enall Throat and Lung Diseases; also a posithousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming this paper, of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in Gorman, French or English .-- W. A. Novas, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 16-13cow

#### RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN.

London, Nov. 27 .- Considerable excitement exists among Evangelicals and Nonconformists over the report that the Premier intends to establish close relations with the Vatican. It is believed the Pope had considerable to do with the suppression of the Lind League, and it is not improbable that a Papal bull will shortly be issued, in which secret societies will be execrated, and the faithful exhorted to abstain from murder and arson as a means for the accomplishment of

#### DOMINION EXPORTS.

The following are the exports from the Dominion for the month of October :-

Produce Canada. e untries. Preduce of the \$ 151.515 \$ 16,292 \$ 161,807 625,731. . . . . . 3,671,312 125,509 3,799,821 2,275,48193,672 2,369,158 their produce Agricultural pro-6.002.151 $\substack{121,018\\103,842}$ 

\$13 163,831 \$161,681 \$13,628,521

Miscellancons 51.19813,348 67,514 Articles..... A Case of Hydrothorax Cured. FROM DR. J. S. HUMPHREY, of Durand, Wis. "It is now over nineteen years ago that my attention was directed to your highly was, I believe, the means of saving the health,

was said by her physician to have symptoms of hydrothorax (dropsy of the chest), from which disease her brother had lately died. Sho married at the age of nineteen, and for a long disadvantage, and therefore with diminished time had been upuble to necend a flight of stairs without stopping to take breath once or twice almost out, the engine is a source of loss to during the ascent, or indeed to take any active exercise without distress. She took the Peruvian Syrup for six weeks, when all the before mentioned symptoms disappeared and have not since returned. This case occurred in Potsdam, N.Y., in 1860." Seld

## MARRIED.

by all druggists.

DAVITT-KENNEDY-In St. Bibliane Church, Richmond, P.Q., by the Rev. P. Quinn, P.P., Michael John Davitt to Miss Bridget Alicia Kennedy third daughter of J. W. Kennedy, G. T.R., Richmond, P.Q. 127 1

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HOUSES BUILT.

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RIGHT REV. BISHOP IRELAND, et. Paul, Minnesote, Crio Jun SWEETMAN, Manager, Currie, Murray Co., Minnesotz, The was giddy and vain, you might guess, And she cared for but little save druces: She would search the town through For a No. 2 shough, Her No. 5 foot too compruess.

She loved a young man in Aux Cayes-A sailor boy gallant and gayes;
But he drank, it was said,
And was carried to baid.
With his boots on, each night, by the wayes

So she cast him aside for a suitor. of music and dancing a tuitor; He waxed his mustache, And was thought quite a mache; And his ringlets—O, what could be cuitor?

He was rather too free with his tongue.
And he wagged both his ears when he songue
But she gave him her heart.
And she thought he was smeart—
Though but few greater fools were anhongue.

They eloped on a clear April night,
When the orchards with blossoms were whight
Now, she cares not for style—
She's been married awbyle,
And is cured of such foolishness quight.

### -L. M. Peeler.

agitation concerning ownership in Great Britain -Home Rule-Total separation -Scotland wants a Land Bill.

THE LAND.

[Correspondence of the Brooklyn Eagle] Edinburge, October 31, 1881.

DEAR EAGLE-The undivided attention of the press and public of Great Britain is at the present time, and is likely to be for many months to come, occupied with three questions of considerable magnitude and importance-namely, the condition of Ireland, the agitation for what the Tories call " Fair trade," and the Scotch demand for a reform of the Land laws. During the Autumn and Winter months, while Parliament is enjoying its holidays, it is the custom in this country for members of the House of Commons to make a public appearance before their constituents and give "an account of their stewardship." On these occasions honorable members are expected to make long speeches on the varicus public questions of the day, to explain, and, if necessary, to defend their own conduct in the House during the past session, and to gratify any curious or inquisitive elector who may wish to "heckle" (interrogate) them as to their sins of omission or commission or their future course in respect to any matter of importance. This interesting business which the papers sometimes refer to

"PARLIAMENT OUT OF EESSION"

has been going on for some weeks in Scotland, and the principal topics introduced and discussed have been those I have just enumerated-Ireland, Fair trade and Scotch

IRELAND AND THE LAND BILL.

Everybody is anxious to know will the Irish farmers give the new Land act a fair wial, and everybody in Great Britain seems to be of opinion that they will do so if Parnell and the Land League do not stand in the way. Indeed, there are many people who think that in spite of the great agitator and his party Irish farmers are too sensible too much alive to their own interests to reject an act which practically concedes to them all that they can reasonably demand. The Scotch Liberal members, who have already addressed their constituents, are unanimous in the opinion that the act is the greatest and most comprehensive measure which has ever passed through Parliament and that it confers benefits on the Irish tenantry which no other tenants of land in the world enjoy. They gay that if the Irish don't accept and use it they are fools, but that no further concessions will be made. Fixlty of tenure-so far as it is compatible with the just rights of landlords-fair rents and freedom of sale the Irish may obtain by applying to the Land Courts. Freedom and justice in religious and educazional matters have long since been granted to them. It they are not satisfied with all this Great Britain, at least, has relieved its conscience by doing what is right to Ireland and its only remaining duty is to insist on law and order in that country. Such a thing as self governme at or national independence cannot be discussed or entertained and the sooner the Irish are made to understand this the better for both countries. These are, in the main, the views of the leaders and organs of the Liberal party in England and Scotland. The answer of Ireland is summed up in the series of resolutions passed at the great Land Convention a few weeks ago which doubtless have already appeared in your columns. As I may take occusion on an early date to write you from Dublin, where I hope to have facilities for securing accurate information on the subject, I shall in this letter make no surther reference to those resolutions. I shall merely give the British side of the question, leaving the lrish side to be presented in a

No more concessions to Irish land sgitation and stern maintenance of law and order is, as I have just said, the general policy of the Liberals. There is, however, an important section of the party, every day growing in influence and power, I mean what are known as the Radicals, who contend that Ireland's grievances are not yet redressed, and that the Irish are perfectly justisfied in con-tinuing their agitation until they obtain the full measure of reform. The Irish say that before any trial can be given to the Land act the two hundred imprisoned suspects must this demand and contention British Badicals | than a half-penny, or one-twelfth. consider the Irish are entirely in the right. But the Radicals go further. They say that even the demand for

fature letter.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND

is just and should be fairly considered, and if found to be urged by the majority of people, at once conceded. Of late this Home Rule question has been revived and seriously discussed by thinking and carnest politicians. The block of business and persistent obstruction in the House of Commons, resulting in the total neglect of many claimant reforms sorely needed in and much that is the way of legislation, have con- It is a great and often fatal mistake to vinced many people that something take repeated drastic purgatives for consumpmust be done to hasten the despatch of tion of the bowels, they induce piles and our Crown Lands, the cadastres and surveys the nation's work. The House of Commons, cause, debility of the bowels. Burdock and they would readily comprehend the vart the reformers contend, has far too much to do, or rather undertakes to do a great deal for

labor they say must be recognized even in the business of law making. Undoubtedly there is a good deal of sound sense in this Undoubtedly view of the case.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND. It seems ridiculous for instance that this city of Edinburgh should have to go all the way to London for permission to do some necessary municipal work such as the construction of tramways or water works-matters in respect to which the citizens themselves must know far more and be able to come to a wiser decision than English or Irish members of Parliament. I have heard of a small Scotch town having to spend more money in getting a local water bill passed through Commons and Lords than the entire cost of the actual construction of the works. Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and other large cities have been compelled to incur eno mous expenses in this way. It is the general feeling of the country, including even what are called mo-derate Liberals, that business of this kind, private bills," as they term them, should be relegated to local boards, and it is not at all unlikely that some such plan may be soon approved by Parliament. The Irish however, would not be eatlefied with this installment of justice. Their claim is that a parliament sitting in Dublin shall have supreme control over the Irish internal affairs, leaving imperial affairs to be managed by an imperial parliament. In short, the least that the Irish will accept is the federal scheme sketched out by the late Mr. Butt, The orderly British Liberal calls it the dismember. ment of the empire, and will on no account, What the leaders of the Irish he declares, ever consent to granting it. He Land Question are about-How is ready to give Ireland the same laws and parties in England stand to-ward their assured projects— allow them justice and equality in everything. but the integrity of the United Kingdom must stall hazards be upheld. The Radicals, however, are willing, as I say, to consider and even to yield to the demand for Home Rule I was told a few days ago by a gentleman having good sources of information that Mr.

Chamberlain, M.P. for Birmingham, and one

of Her Majesty's Cabinet Ministers, has lately

expressed the opinion that an Irish parlia-

ment was one of the probabilities of the near

future, and might very soon come within the

field of practical politics.

[Montreal (Canada) Post.] A GOOD THING FROM THE STATES. In this age of quackery it is consoling to discover that there is something solid in ex istence, and that, though there are vendors who lie most cheerfully about their wates, there are others who tell the truth and allow time to test the merits of what they offer for sale. As year after year rolls over, the frauds and the shame sink away out of sight in the pools and morasses of obscurity, while what is really good and true stands boldly forth all the grander for its age and solidity. Thus while within the present decade thousands of patent medicines, puffed at one time to inflation, have shrunk before the test of analysis, Sr. Jacobs Oil has bravely borne the strain, and is to-day renowned all over the world for its famous curative powers. It is truly one of the phenomens of the age we live in. The sale of this article is incredible. It is to be found all over the civilized world and in a good many places which are not civilized—for, unfortunately, the bones of sorrowing man are racked and ache with pain believe it is vet destined to be found in every house, and to supersede the many nostrums which still remain abroad to rob and defraud humanity of its money and its health. The firm of A. Vogeler & Co., Baltimore spend half a million dollars yearly in advertising Sr. Jacobs Oil, and hence we may guess at the full extent of their enormous business. It is truly marvellous, or would be, did we not know the circulation of this inestimable blessing.

# COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS

Mr. Charles Devlin is Liberal candidate for Ottawa County.

The budget of Spain for 1881-'82 shows a surplus of \$70,000. In 1879.'80 the deficit was \$18,750,000; in 1880.'81, \$21,250,000. It is reported that Mustafa Pasha presented

Mile. Grevy, at her marriage, with a pearl ornament of the value of 70,000 francs which had belonged to the Bey of Tunis.

M. de Normandie's sudden dismissal from the Governorship of the Bank of France has created much surprise, such an occurrence being, it is affirmed, without precedent in the annals of the bank.

Mr. Forbes, of Culloden, is causing to be erected on the battle-field from which his ancestral home takes its name, a number of large granite blocks to mark the site of the last conflict between the houses of Stuart and Hanover.

Mr. Labouchere says that the Irish lawyers bless Mr. Gladstone daily, and that a visit to the Land Court in Merrion street might be recommended to any philosopher desirous of witnessing the practical dispensing of the greatest amount of happiness to the greatest number.

The London Evening News of Nov. 8 easts: There were fifty-six Erltish and foreign actual wrecks reported during last week, of which twenty-three were British sailing vessels and four were British steamers. The aggregate loss was £5,500,000 sterling, including, British, £3,500,000, and seventy perons were either lost or missing.

An important archaeological discovery has been made in excavating one of the kurdans. or old tombs in the Sakubam district of Southern Russia. Several glass vessels were found profusely ornsmented with gold and precious stones, and a gold plate, eix inches in diameter, with a fine bas-relief. A local archeologist is disposed to assign the objects to the Third century B. C.

A taxpayer writing to a London paper calls attention, in connection with the French Treaty negotiations, to the great disparity betwo en the duties levied on English beverages be released. They argue that it is unjust in France and on French in England. A and tyrannical to keep in jail without trial | bottle of champagne worth 5s pays in England the men who made it possible for Gladstone but 2d duty, or one-thirtieth of its value, while to pass his bill through Parliament, and in a bottle of beer worth 6d pays in France more

> M. Gambetta was 44 years old on Sunday, Oct. 30, and is, therefore, in the full prime of the working tide of life-just two years under what the Duke of Wellington and Napoleon were, each of them, at Waterloo. It was in that year that Prince Bismarck was born, and he is, therefore, now 66 years old. Of English contemporary statesmen Mr. Gladstone will be 73 in December, the Marquis of Salisbury is 51, Mr. Chamberlain 45 and Sir Charles Dilke only 38.

# A MISTAKE.

It is a great and often fatal mistake to Blood Bitters is a safe and perfect regulator amount of work and attention it demanded of the bowels, arousing the torpid Liver and which it has not the necessary time, and all the secretions to a healthy action; act. might mention that since January last he had tollow-citizens the French Canadians join torily done by Iccal assemblies. Division of ling the system in the most perfect manner. Private letters. If they compared the state of carry him to victory on the 2nd December.

HOW MA. FLYNK,

We take the following extract from the speech of the Hon. Mr. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands, as it appeared in the Quebec Telegraph. Alluding to the stracks of his enemies he said :--

They came before the people and tried to prejudice the cause of the Government by lisparaging and blackening the characters of few public men, of whom he (Mr. F) was one. (Cheers). He (Mr. f) and other entlemen, who had been only anxious to relieve their fellow citizens and the Province from a great position of peril and anxiety, had been publicly stigmatized as traitors. A Voice: "You're no traitor, you're a

riend of the people." Hon. Mr. FLYNN-No; he was no traitor and he dared anyone to say so, to whom he could properly and constitutionally reply. For two years, he had stood face to face with Mr. Joly. For two years, he had patiently waited to have this territile accusation against him properly formulated, so that he could meet it in a proper Parliamentary form, but it had never been tabled yet.

A Voice-And never will. (Cheers.) Hon. Mr. FLYEN -Yes, never will, because his worst enemies and detractors could not, for the life of them, utter a single word derogatory to his character as an honest and patriotic citizen. Their toutors, and their press, which was unworthy of the name of press as we understood it, might pay what they liked, but they never could impeach his conscience in his own eyes or in the eyes of He represented some 23,000 couls or some 2,500 electors of this Province, 300 of whom were storling Irishmer, belonging to the proud old race, in whose grand historical traditions he justly prided. They had sent him to the Legislature in 1878 and when he voted according to his convictions in 1879, was there a single man of them that got up and said he did wrong? (Appliance). No, on the contrary, they one and all told him that he had done right (Cheers.) The best rejoinder to all the calumnies indulged in against bim and his hon, colleague, the member for Levis, was that he (Mr. F) had been elected by acclamation and Mr. Paquet, by a crushing majority. And yet their unprincipled adversaries had the audacity to call him and Mr. Paquet traitors. When he (Mr. F) had been of their number, they could hardly say enough in praise of him. Their press was actually as fulsome in its laudation as it was now bitter in its denunciation, though he (Mr. F.) was unaware that any material change had taken place in his opinions on public matters. He and his colleague, Mr. Paquet, had been made the victims of a systematic persecution, which simed to destroy one of the fundamental principles of the British constitution. In fact, a eystem of terrorism was sought to be established, which aimed at preventing the representatives of the people from daring to say that their souls or their opinions were their own. (Cheers.) If this system was allowed to hold sway, men could have no conviction but those of the party backs, and a member of the Legislature would be reduced to the degraded position of a simple delegate no matter what region he inhabits—and we and not a nam sent to Parliament to deliberate and consult for the best good of the masses, which was altogether hostile to the spirit of the British constitution. (Applause.) He would just cite them an extract from Edmund Burke's famous address to the electors of Bristol, one of the highest constitutional authorities, and an Irishman by the way, too, (cheers) to justify his own position and to show them that the idea of reducing a member of parliament to a mere cipher, to no will of his own, to no convictions of his own, was altogether opposed to that constituon the subjec, to quote May's Constitutional and ruinous. They had dismissed the wood

acres

nlause.)

"At this period, Mr. Burke explained to representative to his constituents." His to sacrifice to you, to any man, or to any set of men living. Your representative owes you, not his industry only, but his judgment; and he betrays, instead of serving you, if he provides it to your onlylen

had been since engraited upon the constitu-

constitutional authorities :--

sacrifices it to your epinion. Government and legislation are matters of reason and judgment, and not of inclination; and what sort of reason is that in which the determination precedes the discussion-in which one set of men deliberate and the other decide?

Parliament is not a congress of ambassadors from different and hostile interests; but Parliament is a deliberative assembly of one nation, with one interest-that of the whole; where not local purposes, not local prejudices, ought to guide, but the general good, resulting from the general reason of the whole." As to independent candidates, of course

every member should be constitutionally independent. But he (Mr. F.) believed in party government. All the experience of history had shown that party government was the best for the public interests, but this did not preclude a man from being Independent in the true sense of the word whenever he thought the interests of his country required (Cheers ) Nevertheless, they should not allow themselves to be captivated by a word. Mr. Owen Murphy called himself independent, for instance, but from all his surroundings it was notorious that he had no claim to the title. He was in the hands of the very bitterest enemies of the Government and of the Conservative party and consequently not entitled to the support of the electors. (Cheers.) And he believed that the people of the West tered so fully into an aspect of the situation, which was personal to himself, and in regard to which, through their candidate, Mr. Carbray, he prized their good opinion and their support. As for the general policy of the Government, his respected leader had just was one of peace and union - to cement and outlined it so clearly for them that he did not not to divide, to furnish a common ground need to add anything to complete his delineation. But he would like to say a few words to them of the department over which he more especially presided—the Crown Lands. (Applause.) That department was the most difficult, important, and responsible of cally that while he was a Camadian, the whole Provincial administration. It born in this country, and heart and dealt with our mines, our woods and forests, and involved. As a slight proof of this, he his fellow-countrymen the Irish and his

the department to-day with what it was a few years ago, they would at a glance resogpise the immense strides the Province had mode under the Chapleau Government. If he had the figures with him, he could show them that that Government had done more before or since Confederation to develop the resources of the country. He took no particular credit for doing his duty, but did not hesitate to say that he had done a good deal to help that good work (Applause). His enemies did not dare to attack his administrative acts. No, they called him a traitor and held him up to public scorn by every foul name in the vocabulary, though when he was in their ranks. their leader had offered him a portfolio and declared him fit and able enough to enter his Cabinet. (Cheers). Their press, too, was hounding him down as, perhaps, a public man was never hounded down before. (Cries of shame!) In fact, the Montreal Herald had itself open to an action of libel for a statement as mendacious and unfounded as any statement could possibly be. Since the Chapleau Government had come into power, a complete revolution had taken place The Province had made susprising progress. They had only to look at the mining interests for proof of this. His leader had just been good enough to attribute to his poor efforts some portion of this success. But he could feerlessly say, in the matter of our miner, that while only two years ago the Province could not collect chough from the gold mines even to pay the expenses of the Inspector and, police constables, since the 28th February last alone they had collected \$19.787 for licenses and mining honest and patriotic offizens. (Cheers.) locations in hard cash. In fact, the revenue now from our mining development gave a surplus and not a deficit. (Cheers.) Then, as to our phosphete wealth, he might mention that they had sold some 8,000 acres at a price of \$30,836 or about an average of \$3.71 per acre from this source in the last few days, and only a day or two ago he had received an offer and had accepted as much as \$15,000 for a very small piece of territory in the gold mining Beauce. Altogether the situation financially and otherwise was immensely cheering and one to inspire confidence in capitalists and men of enterp ise and progress. The revenue of the Crown Lands Department was now some \$669 000 for the fiscal year ending the 30th June last, or \$269,000 more than it was two years ago. The Montreal Star had stated that \$144,000 of this sum had been expended to collect \$504,000. This was altogether unfair and he mentioned it as a specimen of the improper manner in which it was sought to influence public sentiment. By reference to official data it would be seen that \$94,718 of this amount was laid out for cadastral plans and surveys of farming lands and to give them an idea of the immense progress of our development, he might state that 300,000 of our Crown lands were sur-

veyed alone last year for farming

lands, or more than for the three years pre

viously taken together. It was consequently

a huge mistake to say that we were running

into bankruptcy. But this was not their

only source of revenue. For example, only

a short time ago they had received \$575,000

from Montreal for its indebtedness under to

Municipal Loan Fund, of which the Liberals

when in power could not collect a cent. And

be might remark that, over and above this

fund, there was due and owing to Govern-ment on Jesuits' estates and sales of Orown

Lands, a sum of a million and a half in round

figures, the better portion of which they

would collect in time and with a due regard

for the convenience of all interested and the

noor man in particular. (Immense ap-

outcry had been made, but, as he would

Next as to economy a great

History of England, as follows, and he would | rangers and game keepers and the consequenremind them that Edmund Burke's dictum ce was that our most valuable asset, our woods and forests, had been left unprotected. Any tion and approved by the highest political and one could go in and pillage it; it was practically thrown open to general depredation, and any one who wanted to do so could go the electors of Bristol-with that philosophy and put unmolested an age into it. Now and breadth of constitutional principle, what had be done. With a conviction that which distinguished him—the relations of a our forest wealth should be protected he had reappointed the wood rangers, and the immeunbiassed opinion, his mature judgment, diste result was an immense increase in the his enlightened conscience he ought not Crown Lands revenue. (Cheers,) And while on the subject he wished the press to give more publicity to the fact that no Province in the Dominion offered more inducements to intending settlers than this. The Quebec Government, in surveys, roads and otherwise had spent since Confederation 31 times more for the settlement of its wild lands than it received from them in direct revenue. In Ontario it was quite the reverse. They merely collected from their Crown lands what they expended upon them. Our woods and forests, our timber limits, were a great resource and if not carefully administered is would be a bad affair for the Province. As to his management of them he invited the Opposition to put their finger upon one single act of his, not to which reasonable objection could be made, but which was not deserving of the support of all reasonable and patrictic men. (Cheers). Altogether he had the best reason to know that our finances were in a good and flourishing state and they would be in a better position before another six months. In fact he felt assured that they would then arrive at the result so long desired of establishing an equilib-rium between our receipts and expenses. It should be evident to all that by pursuing this progressive policy not only the Provincial and national prosperity would be and was actually increased, but the revenues of the Crown would be proportionately increased, to the relief of the actual burthers upon the masses and the avoidance of direct taxation. (Applause.) To give one more instance of the enhanced value of the assests of the Province he would mentioned a fact, probably already known, that the sale of Crown timber limits which took place last full gave an average price per square mile of \$75.45, would unmistakeable prove this, when they whereas the average price up to 1878 had registered their votes at the polls on the 2nd been only \$14. (Cheers.) And at the December next. (Applause.) Now, he sale under Mr. Langelier's administration hoped that they would excuse him if he en- only \$14 per mile. (Cries of, Shame!) It was the right of the Opposition to discuss the political questions of the hour; but it was indecent on their part to subject their opponents to systematic disparagement. (Applance). The policy of the Government upon which all classes, creeds and origins could meet and work for the common prosperity. (Cheers). He (Mr. F.) had been charged with not being a representative Irishman, but he would tell them unequive-

soul for this country, he had never

forgotten the glorious traditions of his

grand old fatherland, Iroland. (Immense

cheers). He would, therefore, like to see

By so doing they would enable the Government to carry on its policy of enlightenment of good will and general progress, and to enlarge the common ground of accord upon which all classes and races could meet and work for the general prosperity of the Province. For this reason he supported with all his feeble power and influence the manly candidature of Mr. Carbray as against that of Mr. Murphy, which was identified with his own and with the real welfare of the Province: and be asked his hearers to unite and send to the Legislative Halls of Quehec a man who would do honor to both elements and to the division in general. Amid the most enthuinstic and frequently repeated cheering the Honorable Commissioner of Orown Lands then took his seat.

If you suffer from any chronic disease arising from Impure Blood, Sluggish Liver, disordered Kidnevs or inactivity of the Bowels; gone so tar as to call him a thief and to lay if your Nervous Sy stem is deblittated from whatever cause arising, do not despair, but procure a trial bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters; it will only cost 10 cents; Large Bottles \$1.00. For sale by all medicine dealers.

TEMPORARY LIGHT AT CRANBERRY

ISLAND, CAPE CANSO. ISLAND, CAPE CANSO.

Notice is hereby given that temporary lights on Granberry Island, off Cape Canso, Guysboro' Counta, Nova Scatla, to take the place of those distroyed by fire in the 12th instant, will be put in operation on the 5th November, proximo, or as soon after as circumstance will allow.

Let. 21. 450 19" 160"

The lights will be, as heretofore, two fixed white; the up, er one levated 75 feet above high water and probally visible 12 miles, the lower one 35 feet vertically below the upper, and visible nine miles.

visible nine miles.

They will be shown from a skeleton tower e-ceted close to the slic of the old lighthouse.

The fog whistle was also destroyed by fire Due notice will be given when it is again put in operation.

#### HUMBUGGED AGAIN.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months use of the Bitters my wife was cured and has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging .-H. T., St. Paul .- Pioneer Press.

FROM THE AROTIC REGIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 - Under date of October 16th, Lieutenaut Berry writes from St. Lawrence Bay, reporting that he arrived there the morning before. After his report of Septomber 27th he proceeded to Berald Island, where he made search for traces of the "Jeannette," without finding any. He found a cairn on the island left by Dr. Ross in July last. Berry then went to the coast of Siberia but owing to the heavy sea could not send boats ashore. After waiting forty-eight hours for better weather, he gave up the idea of landing, and put out for an island near Cape Serdge, where he erected a house and left master U. F. Putnam in command of a party of six, to remain until the ice will permit their being taken off

For all purposes of a Family Medicine, HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL is at the head of the list. It is used with upprecedented success, both internally and externally. It cures Bore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Froat bites; relieves, and often cures asthma.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE. LONDON, Nov. 23 .- A Paris despatch to the Manchester Guardian says :-- "The Interview of Sir Charles W. Dilke, British Under Foreign Secretary, with M. Gambetta and M. Rouvier, Minister of Commerc, has been satisfactory. It appears that Gambetta is a delay of two or three weeks, during which time he must attend to the organization of the various departments; he will then give his whole attention to the treaty. Sir Charles Dilke agreed to the postpone ment." The correspondent says he is able to state on semi-official authority that, in the event of any nufor seen hitch delaying the consinsion of a treaty, France will grant a further prolougation. The Paris correspondent of the Times says that accord now exists in regard to everything except woollens. The Standard's despatch from Paris says :-- . The further delay in the negotiations for a new commercial treaty between England and France is by no means considered here as unlavorable."

## RELATIONS OF THE VATICAN.

London, Nov. 22 - The Voce Della Verita, of Rome, in an article entitled "An English Legation to the Holy See," complains of the hostility of some liberals to the idea, and says the Holy See is much interested in maintaining direct and official relations with Protestant governments. It is stated that the next creation of cardinals will take place a week before Christmas, and will include the Archbishops of Algiers, Cologne, Seville and Vienna. The next creation will probably occur in March. The Patrierch of Venice and the Archbishops of Dublin and Naples are mentioned for elevation to the cardinalate at that time.

## THE QUESTION SETTLED.

There's no use in arguing the question of the potency of some substances for especial service in emergencies. They will do all they promise, and more, if judiciously used The following from Mr. P. Murphy, of No. Fre Station, Ottawa, bears upon the point stated above. Mr. Murphy says: I had occasion to use St. Jacobs Oll recently, and must say that it is the best Liniment I ever saw used. I caught cold from getting wet at a fire, and it settled in my shoulder and down my back to my hip. I suffered a great deal from the lain. I was advised to try St. Jacobssi Oil. I did so, and after the fourth application I was entirely free from pala. I can not speak too highly of it, and advise others to use it.

THE "DAILY NEWS" ON THE GUI-

TEAU CASE. LONDON, NOV. 24: - The Daily News BAVE it seems an obvious 'question that Guiteau's sanity and responsibility is a matter of word chopping, and psychological casuistry. Guiteau is perfectly well aware of the nature of his act. We might say Guiteau was crazed, just as so many people are called cracked who are yet acknowledged to be fit to control their own affairs. If Guiteau is declared insane a vast number of people like him, feather brained conceited fools, will justly infer that they too may indulge in eccentri-

Do not let prejudice stand in the way of rollef if you suffer from any lingering disease. Burdock Blood Bitters ours others, why should it not benefit you? 'It' is a specific for all forms of Blood, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Nervous Headaches, General de-

INTERVENTION. BY PROFESSOR JOHN MOHOL, M. A., L.L.D. There's always just something

Between me and light—

Some curtain of darkness,

Some pine colored height.

There's ever a duty
Forbidding the rest,
That re ir s like the gleam
Of the sun in the west. Yet all must have respite At last in the soil, The wicked from troubling,

The weary from toll.

Tis the way of the world, At it has been of old, So it will be forever. Till the tale is all told.

British Quarterly Review.

#### A CANADIAN SPEAKS.

When anything worth saying is spoken in that terse and pointed way that bears the impress of honest conviction, we like to have people know the nature of the communica. tion. Of such a nature is the following from Mr. W. F. Haist, Camden, P. O., Lincoln Co., Ontario. Mr. Haist says: With great joy over my restored health, I would write a few lines concerning that wonderful remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. For the last six years I have been using various medicines internally and externally, but nothing would help me. Finally I procured a buttle of St. Jacobs Oil. which cured me after a few applications, My mother in law, who has also sheen a great sufferer from rheumatism, was also instantly relieved by the use of the Great German Remedy. St. Jacobs Oil is a great blessing to suffering humanity, and I shall do everything in my power to make known its merits.

SHE BELONGED TO THE GUILD.

"Hem, can I speak with you a moment?" asked a maiden lady of some forty summers, looking in at the managing editor "Certainly, madam," said the editor. " Walk

"Not madam," said the maiden, with disenchanting smile. "Mirs, if you please," "A most unnatural mistak-," said the editor Miss, of course."

" Yes, I have never met with the misfortune of being married," said the muiden. " am fancy free, and propose to remain so." "By all means," said the editor, inadvertently.

"Sir!" ejaculated the maiden. "Oh, I should say, everyone to their taste." said the editor, "You wish to see me on business, I suppose?"

"Yes. I'm from Chicago," said the maider "I have come on here to start afresh in life as it were. You see I sm a journalist like yoursell,"

"Oh, you are?" said the editor, growing suddenly very reserved in manner. "Yes. I have written for loads of Western papers," said the maiden, "and also for magazines. Principally poetry and short ketches. I have corresponded with five papers all at one time, beside giving them

are acquainted with Mr. Shears, of the Colo. rado Scalper?" "Never heard of him," said the editor growing more and more icy.

poems every week. I know lots of our pro-

fession out West. I suppose, of course, you

"Now, you must know Mr. Clippings, o the Ohio Puffer. No? Well, I'm surprised; he is so well known everywhere. He is reat admirer-I should say friend of mine. He has given me just the nicest letter of introduction to you Eastern editors. He said, or the clucy'—he always calls me by my first name - Lucy, he said, 'you just hitch on somewhere in New York, and your fortune is made. Unit Your poetry alone will make you famous. Of course, I never wrote much for his paper desirous of personally participating in the and he never paid me anything for what I did show by special reference to his own de- conclusion of an Anglo-French treaty of write, but he was always so good and kind in partment alone, the economy of the commerce, and has asked Sir Charles Dilke his criticism that it was really a pleasure to liba work for him for nothing. I supp change with the Puffer?

"No, we don't,' said the editor, growing absolutely frigid in manner. "Well, you must right away," said the maiden, paying not the slightest attention to the editor's coldness. "I shall write him to put you on his list. You can't afford to do without his paper; you positively cannot. He will be delighted to know that I have met you. Oh, I have heard him say ever so many nice things about the Eagle, and he knows all your Eastern papers like a book. He has given me letters to lots of big folks. I'm going to call on them right away. I thought

I would commence in Brooklyn, and then run over the river and drop in to see Mr. Dans, Mr. Reid and all the other boys. Oh, I shall just enjoy talking to such nice people ever so much. It's so pleasant to meet people of your own profession, you know." "Oh, of course," said the editor, with th

shade of a curl on his lip."

"Yes, I've looked forward to this time for weeks," said the maiden. "Now, you know everybody. Please tell me who to call on. I'm so new to your part of the country. Bu first you will tell me how to approach them Here is one of my scrap books. You will 8MITE look it over, won't you? Oh, you will see that I can write all sorts of matter; and here are a few of my poems, and I have a manuscript here that I do hope you will publish. It's a sketch of Miss Cushman's life. Of course it's a little cut of date, but people are always interested in Miss Cushman, you know; and here is a little article about Automa leaves..."

"Madam, I regret to say our staff is complete," said the editor.

"Oh, but I don't want any pay for these articles, you know:

You will publish a few in the state of them, I know you will; and here is some

thing I'm sure will please "There isn't the slightest use of your show ing me anything, madam; I cannot publish it," said the editor, firmly.
"Then you won't look at my poems?" said

the maiden casting what she intended to be a bewitching emile upon the editor. " My time is very valuable, especially at this hour," said the editor, growing des-

perate. "Very well, sir," said the maiden, gathering up her papers. "There may come a daybut never mind" and she flounced out of the

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Holloway's Pills,-Invalids distracted by indigestion and discouraged in their search for its remedy should make trial of this never falling medicine. A lady, long a martyr to dyspeptic tortures, writes that Holloway's Pills made her feel as if a burden had been taken off her. Her spirits, formerly low, have greatly improved; her capricious appetite has given place to healthy hunger; her duli, sick headache has departed, and gradually so marvellous a change has been effected, that she is altogether a new creature, dioces and again fit for her duties. These Pins may be administered with safety to the most delicate. They never act harshly, nor do they ever induce weakness; they rightly direct deranged, and control excessive action.

Receipts from Internal Revenue, Monday, were \$661,773.69, and, from Customs, \$604

SCIENCE IN FULL PROGRESS.

Thousands cured of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung diseases by Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, anvinstrument which conveys modicinal properties direct to the parts effected These wonderful instruments parts encourse and the state of instruments expressed to any address. It is on 7 since Dr. Souvielle's invention that lung diseases are no longer feared except in their very lost stage, Write for particulars to Dr M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal. Bead the following notices :-

(From the Montreal Gazette, December 24th, 1880.) We are pleased to notice that a great many of our best citizens have tought Dr M. Souvielle's Spirometer, which is used for the cure of those terrible diseases known by the name of Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma, and it is so highly spoken of as if those instruments and preparations were infallible in the cure of such complaints, and, to satisfy our curiosity, we visited Dr. M. Sauvielle at his office, 13 Phillips' Square. Montreal, and gave a thorough examination of his invention, so that we can speak with our own authority of it. We think that such a method, which conveys medicinal proper. ties direct to the organs, affected by those distressing diseases, cannot tail to be a benefit to humanity, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach and deranging digestion. These wonderful instruments, with their contents, were invented by Dr. M. Souvielle after long

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and careful experiments in chemical analysis, and used in hundreds of cases treated by him in the hospitals of Europe. We find the Dector a well learned gontleman, and he invites physicians and sufferers to try his instrument free of charge. Common Sense in Medicine. (Montreal Star, January 5, 1881 )
Dr M. Sourielle, the Parisian physician

and inventor of the Spirometer for the scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs and air possages, who recently took up his residence among us, is meeting with excellent success. Already the doctor has bud hundreds of patients, who have given his system a trial, and, so far as we have learned, with both antisfaction and benefit Dr. Souvielle manas a departure from the usual methods of trouting diseases of the air passages. He contands that the proper mode of treating them is by inhalation and absorption, not by pouring drags into the stomach and thus upsetting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of being common sense, which is always the best kind of sense. The doctor certainly has the courage of his opinions and confi dence in his system, for he gives a standing invitation to physicians and sufferers to visit him and test his instruments free of charge. His office is at 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOCTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell; you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to us in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the cidest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold: everywhere at 25 cents [G26 A marriage has been arranged between M.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

been Gambetta and Mile. Louise Michel. thas been arranged by the wits of the Boulerard only. The interested parties have no been consulted. A LA MODE DE PARIS. Saya Louise Michel to Leon Gazabetta,

Against you I swear an eternal vendetta. Says Leon Garabetta to Louey Michel-But he said it in elegant French.

What he said has been mislaid during alterations, but I think it must have been 0 mu bello! La vie est telle. Let us hope so. -London Referee.

## WORMS.

The Smith Medicine Co., 136 Sixth Avenue, New York, have opened a branch office at 663 Gratg street, Montreal, for the purpose of introducing their great German Worm Remedy for removing stomach and seat or pin worms from child or sciult-a medicine composed entirely of roots and herbs, pressed into cakes with sugar, and endorsed by the press and people wherever introduced. They have on exhibition at their office, 663 Craig threet, a large number of tape and stomach worms and thousands of testimonials. A

Montreal, Oct. 20, 1881. Suite Madicina Co:

GENTS,-I am requested by Miss Sarah Forbam to inform you that your treatment of tape worm has proved a great success. In five cours after she had taken the medicine the worm passed alive, with head complete, measuring 221 feet. The medicine caused no pain or unessiness. You may rest as fured that I will never cease to recommend your treatment whenever the opportunity of-

Yours, J. B. I. FLYNN. 30 Chaboillez Square, Montreal.

Dr. Smith's German Worm Remedy removes domach and seat worms from adult or As a cure for costiveness, bilious. bess, indigestion, sour or weak stomach it is mexcelled, removing all impurities from the tomach and keeping the bowels regular. Put up in packages at 25c.

Sold by all druggists and country storesepers generally. If your druggist does not keep it, use no other, but send to our office or ask your druggist to obtain it for you. a die Lot. Wes

PANISH PRELATES IN THE SENATE. MADRID, Nov. 22. - In the Senste to-day, the Cardinal Archbishop of Santiago, the Archbishop of Valencia, and the Bishop of Corta Hueson and Salamanca, who is the Royal Confessor, interpellated the Government on the proposed marriage and education laws, on the return of Liberal and Freethink ing Prolessors to the University and the schools, and on the insufficient protection given to the Pope in Rome by Spanish dip dioceses to make the demonstrations! Is creates much curiosity in Catholic and court circles, as the Bishops declars that they express the distrust and fears of the Catholic majority in the nation, without, however, wishing the create difficulties to the Cabinet. In the aristocracy's Salone, it is said the prelates are under direct inspiration frome Rome. Their conduct is approved by the Cardinal,

ble seat in the Senate, or taken the oath of

allegiance. The Spanish Ministry has refused the request of the Spanish bishops to urge the Italian Government to take steps to lesure the independence of the Pope and his security from the dangers now threatening bim. The Ministers told a bishop that they believed the Itelian Government was trying to live up to its promises, and shat it is strongly endeavoring to suppress all auti-Papal de monstrations.

A WORLD OF GOOD.

One of the most popular medicines now be fore the American public, is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as plea-rant to the taste as some other Bitters as it is not a wniskey drink. It is more like the old fashioned bone set tes that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right try Hop Bitters .- Nunda News . . . .

The Chicago Presbytery finds the Rev. J. H. Burgess suity of " several acts not consistent with ministerial character" The acts were lying and stenting.

New Advertisements

# ARRANSAS & LOUISIANA.

CHEAP HOMES FOR ALL!

50,000 Laborers can get Immediate Employment, at Good Wages, on Farms and Railroads, in Texas alone.

The South-Western immigration Co. Will mail on application, free of cost postage propaid, books with gaps, giving authentic and reliable information of Texas, Arkansas, or West ra Louisiana Those meditating a change to a new country, address, 15 D B. G. DUVAL, See'y, Austin, Texas

\$5 to \$10 per day at home. Samples worth 25 free. Address Strison & Co., Portland, Maine.

ANTED-FOR SCHOOL County of Smove, near Penetanguishene, Ont., a teacher duly qualified and able to conduct the School in English, and also to exp ain and teach hose to read in French. Apply stating salary, etc., etc., to LOUIS BELCOUR, Trus ee St. Patrick's, P. O. Simoos Co., Ont. 1201

CANADA.
PROVINCE OF QUEDEC. SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal. Dame Sophie Etnier, of the City and District of M utrust, wife of Louis N. Vadebouccur, clerk of the same piece, duly authorised a esteren justice. Plaintiff, vs. the said Louis N. Vadebouccur, is ends. A naction for separation as to property has been instituted in this

L. C. PELLETIFR, Plaintiffs Attorney Montreal, October 26, 1881.

DROVINCE OF QUENEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior court. No. 493. Dame Margaret Keey, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of William Garrity allagoraphty, of the same piace, storeman, has instituted against her said husband an action for superior of the same piace. separation as to property.
T. & C. C. DE LORMIER,

Plaintiffs Attorneys.
Montreal, 3rd November, 1881 145

Every New Subscriber

TRUE WITHESS

Will receive a Valuable Book entitled,

A Treatise on the Horse & His Diseases." BY DR. KENDALL.

The Book is very useful to farmers and contain a great dual of practical information Contains an index which gives the symptoms. canten and the treatment of each. A table giving all the principal drugs used for the horse, with the ordinary doze, effect, and antidote when poisoned. A table with an engraving of the horse's teeth at different eges, with rule for telling the sge of the horse. A valuable collection of receipts and much other valuable information. motion.

motion.

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ASKETS AND COFFINS.

The Casket and Coffin business formerly conducted by G. W. Drew, has been bought out by the undersigned. A large assortment is now on hand and will be sold at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find if to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Buria Robes and Plates always on hand. Hearse always on hand.

DANIEL SHANKS,

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THE WEALTH OF NATIONS A. consists in the individual economy of the people. Therefore all the people of Montreal should have their Dresses, Coats, Pants, Snawis, Curtains, Table and Plano Covers, &c., &c., Cleaned, or Dyed at the KOYAL DYE WORKS, the place where good work and satisfaction is

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706 CRAIG STREET.
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Their conduct is approved by the Cardinal, Peter's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 200; St. Joseph Street over McGale's Drug Store.)

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

INFORMATION WANTED OF I MARY KELLY, wife of Patrick Kelly, maiden name Moore, who came from Athy, County Kildars, Ireland; also of John Edward, Mary Kiker and Annie, who landed in Quebec in the year 185 or '51. When last heard from was going to Montreal. Any information of them will be kindly, received by their brother, James Kelly, South Weymouth, Mans. 184

## TEACHERS WANTED.

Teachers wanted for the Roman Catholic Separate School of Belleville, one Male Teacher as Principal and two Femals Teachers as assistants. Principal to hold a lirst or secondassistants. Frincipal W note a first of second collass explicate and assistants second or bird-class. Applications stating salary, epacticaes and references to be made to

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The object of the institution is to train religious teachers in all that apportains to the Instruction and Aduscation of Youth.

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HOUSEHOLD USE —IS THE—

COOK'S BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy in gradients, used for the purrose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cont.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other seleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix deadity with flour and recain its virtues for a long parted.

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Consignments solicited for the sale of Pork, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Butter. Hides, Patatoes, Apples, Strawberries, Peaches, &c.

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Being a Thorough History of the Land Question......\$1.00 Cabinet Photographs of Par-

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"All Artists give them the Preference."

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THE FINEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD."

Used in all the Leading Convents of the United States.

"There is an extraorinary richness and
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was the Due 8 we ever touched or beard. His they sustain the voice in a Monderful degree. thetic richies of the Name of the We not only comme d them in the highest the probably in the word— terms, but consider them the best pranos in the World."—HEE MAJESTY'S ITALIAN OPERA EXPOSITION.

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"As song-bird after song-bird, from the inimitable Gerster to our own dear Louise Kellogg, and artist after a tistlenves our shores, the last kindly adjeuter in the dook of the parting steamer is in variably wafted to Weber."

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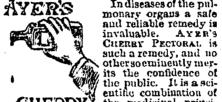
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Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. In diseases of the pul-



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the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, of chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt redict and rapid cures, and is adapted to patient of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Oroup, and Catarth, the effects of Aven's Chemany Prectoral are magical, and multitudes are an-TORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its

timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the pro-tection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remody so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualifies, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trified with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use AYER'S CHERRY PROTOMAL, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical proparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as

knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulnionary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists,

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Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERTWEERE. LYMAN NONS & CO., MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents.

HOP BITTERS. (A Atcdicine, not a Drink,) CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION. and the Purret and Best Medical Quali-ties of all other Bitters. THEY CURE.

Il Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Ner-vousness, Siceplessness and especially Female Complaints. \$1000 IN COLD. -

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other. .I. C. is an absolute and irresist file cure for Drunkeness, use of opium, tobacco and parcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. PARTY Allabove sold by droguists. Hop litters Mig. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

HOPE THE DEAF Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums PERFECTLY RESTORE THE RELATING and perform the work of the Esteral Druss. Always in position, but invisible to etheral invisible to etheral distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular with testimonials. Address, H. P. K. PEUK & CO., 853 Breadway, New York.

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Which for neatness, beauty of design and prices

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Spavin Cure.



THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human flesh, Road proof below.

From 1811. F. FONTER.

YOUNGSTOWN Obio, May 10th, 1880.
In B. J. KENDALL & Co., Grais:—1 had a very valuable liamble touling coil which I prized very likely, he had a large hone spavin on one joint and a small one on the other which made him very lane; I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons which I fled to cure blun I was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the "Chicago Expriss." I determined at once to try it, and go our drugglets here to send for it, they ordered three cottles; I took them all said thought I would give it a thor ugh trial, I used it according to directions and the fourth day the colt ceused to be lame, and the gurps have disappeared. I used but one bottle and the colin limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the state. He is entirely cured. The cure was so r markable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it. Very Respectivity.

L. T. KOSTER. From 1991, A. P. PONTER.

L. T. KOSTER.

HENDALL'S SPAVIS CURE.

WILTON, Minn., Jan. 11, 1881.

B. J. KENDALL'S CO.. Genis: Having got a horse book of you by mail a year ago, the contents of which per-tanded me to try Kendall's Spavin Cure on the hind leg of one of my horses, which was badly swollen and could not be reduced by any other remedy. I get two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure of Prestoic & Ludduth. Druggists, of Waseca, which completely cured my horse. About five years ago! had a three year old colt sweenied very bad. I used your remedy as given in your book without rowelling, and I must say, to your cree'tt, that the colt is entirely cured, which is a surprise not only to myself, but also to my neighbors. You sent me the book for the riffling sum of 25 cents, and if I could not get another like it I would not take twenty five dollars for it.

Yours, truly, RENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. ON HUMAN FLESH. ON HUMAN FLESH.

PATTEN'S MILLS. Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 21st. 1878.—DEAR STR:—The pa ticular case on which I used your Kendall's Spavin Core was a mal'gnant at the sprain of sixteen months' standing. I had tried many things, but in valu. Your Spavin Core put the foot to the ground signin, and, for the first time since hart, in a natural position. For a family liniment it exceeds everything we ever used.

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Pastor of M. E. Church Patten's Mills, N. Y.

KENDALL'S. SPAVIN CURES.

Pastor of M. E. Church Patten's Mills, N. Y.

KENDALL'S SI'AVIN CURE:

Is sure in its eff-cts, mild in its action, as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargements, swellings and any inminess and all enlargements of the joints or imbs, or for rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects. Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its vi. tues.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address, on receipt of price, by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Encoburg Falls, Vt.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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# CARPENTER'S

an experience of years. Purely Vegetable. We not harm the most delicate woman or child.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Liver and Kidney Complaints and diseases of the Bindder sure and certain.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

Is the greatest Blood Cleanser in the world; it literally digs up and carries from the system and Humors, Pimples, Scabs and Blotches.

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CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is not a cheap Rum Drink but is the greatest discovery yet made in medicine.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is put up in half-plut bottles, and soid for

25c. PER BOTTLE. It is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally and if they have not got it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will telt you where you can get it. F. M. CARPENTER,

VEGSTABLE BALSAMIC

Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping - Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in Diseases, when taken in season.
People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely is use of this remedy would have cured

Pilly-one years of constant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test ike Downs' Elixir. Price 25 cents and \$1,00 per bottle. For sale Everywhere,

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake BITTERS Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness.

HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL For Mass and Meast.
The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts.
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Price, for large box. \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$19.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Langan on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D. Address.

Address, ASH & ROBBING,

# 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y. CONSUMPTION

Positively Cured. All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S Celebrated Consumptive. Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will care Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbur, we will f rward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Hox.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly antished of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a 'rial, as they vill surely cure you.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail on receipt of price. Address,

ASH & 'ROBRINS,

360 Eulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y. HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Amongst the Lending Moccusaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and sot most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

This Great Household Medicine Banks

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIEF They are confiidently recommended as a never-fulling remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully effications in all aliments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-

ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Mealing Properties are Known Throughost the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubped on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures: BORE TEROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular

Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rhou-

natism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE,

has never been known to fall. Both Pills and Cintment are sold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street London, in boxes and arts, at ls. 14d. 2s. 4s. 6d.; 11s., 22s., and 33s each, and by all medicins-vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. Advice gratis, at the above address, daily between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 123 wf

[Philadelphia Record.] A NATIONAL BLESSING.

The Nineteenth Century, above all other ages, has been noted for its many inventions. It has given us the steam power in its thousand fold applications, the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light, and innumerable other discoveries, all blessings to humanity; each day bringing us new surprises until we have become accustomed to the exhibitions of the genius of our century that any new development is at once received as a matter of natural consequence, and most people will simply remark; "I told you so." As an instance of this fact we would only call attention to that wonderful discovery, St. Jacobs Oil. A few years ago this Great German Remedy had never been heard of before in this country; to-day you can hardly find a man, woman or child in the United States who has not used the remedy for some pain or ache, or, at least has witnessed its use und seen its wonderful effects on a fellow-being. St. Jacobs Oil has become a national remedy, for it is known in every city, town, village and hamlet in the country. It is a cosmopolitan preparation, for it is praised by the Americans, Germans, Italians, Bohemians, Danes, Swedes, Portugese, Spaniards, French,—yes, even by the "Heathen Chinee." It may be termed the universal blessing, for it is endorsed by the rich and poor, the clergyman and the physical the management and the laboration for cian, the merchant and the laborer, in fact by all classes of the community. St Jacobs Qil, by almost marvellous properties, can be employed for a simple cut or sprain or the worst case of inflammatory rheumatism. Persons who have been confined to their bed for years with that terrible disease, rheumatism, have been completely cured by the use of a single bottle. Such cases have been quoted by the leading journals of our country ; for instance, the St. Louis Post Dispatch says: Under the title of Old Probabilities, one of the most useful and valuable officers of the United States Government, is most widely known. But quite as well known is Prof. J. H. Tice, the meteorologist of the Mississippi Valley, whose contributions to his favorite study have given him an almost uational reputation. On a recent tour through the Northwest the Professor had a carrow escape from the serious consequences of a sudden and very dangerous illness, the particulars of which he thus refers: "The day after concluding my course of lectures at Burlington, Iowa, on the 21st of December last I was seized with a sudden attack of neuralgia in the chest, almost preventing breathing. My pulse, usually eighty, fell to thirty-five; intense nausea of the stomach succeeded, and a cold clammy sweat covered my entire body. The attending physician could do nothing to relieve me, after suffering for three years, I thought, as I had been using St. Jacobs Oil with good frect for rheumatic pains, I would try it. I saturated a piece of flannel, large enough to cover my chest, with the Oil and applied it. The relief was almost instantaneous. In one hour I was entirely free from pain, and would have taken the train to fill an appointment that night in a neighbouring town had my friends not dissuaded me. As it was, I took the night train for my home, St. Louis, and have not been

land, Esq., builder, No. 9 Boylston street and 106 Harrison avenue, Boston, thus speaks 'The pleasure which I hereby attempt to express can only be half conveyed by words. Physicians of very high character and notoriety have heretofore declared my rheumatism incurable. Specifics, almost numberless, have failed to cure or even alleviate the intensity of the pain, which has frequently confined me to my room for three months at a time. One week ago I was selzed with an attack of acute rheumatism of the knee. In a few hours the entire knee joint became swollen to enormous proportions and walklisanami har for me, and I intended to resign myself, as best I might, to another month's agonies. By chance I learned of the wonderful curative

The Boston Globe says: Charles Strick-

troubled since."

king of rheumatism." The Chicago Times says: " Everybody on he South Side knows J. D. L. Harvey, Esq, he South Side knows J. D. L. Harvey, Esq., 2013; 25 do, 2011; 100 Ontario 591; 75 do, who has been a recident of Chicago for over 591; 350 do 591; 25 do 591; 10 do 591; 150 twenty years. Mr. harvey expressed himself on the "Oil subject" as follows: "I have spent over \$2,000 to cure my with of rheumatism. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oll accomplished what all the medical treatment failed

... og about. I regard it as a greater discovery than electricity. It is a boon to the human race, and I am very glad to have this opportunity of testifying as to its remarkable efficacy. I cannot speak too highly of it, and I would be recreant to my duty to those afflicted did not I lift my voice in its praise.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: Mr. George I. Graham, 820 Ninetoeth street, Philadelphia. is a journalist of many years' experience, and is actively connected with the Philadelphia Sunday Mirror, a leading theatrical and musical journal. During the "late unpleasantness" Mr. Graham was Captain of Company K, One Mundred and Eighty-third Pennsylvania regiment, and through exposure in the field he contracted a variety of ills, and he says a very troublesome case of theumatism in the right leg and foot was a war inheritance that he had in vain tried to get rid of, until he was recommended to try St. Jacobs Ull. He states that he felt a slight relief even on the first application of the Oil. Before the first bottle he purchased had been used up he had but few traces of his rheumatism, and at this time he says the disease has entirely left him, which he attributes entirely to the ure of St. Jacobs Oil. He remarks: "No person will suffer with rheumatism if St. Jacobs Oil can be obtained; to those who are afflicted with that complaint it is worth its weight in gold."

The Chicago Inter-Occan says: Captain Paul Boyton, the world-renowned swimmer, thus speaks of the old German Remedy " From constant exposure I am somewhat subject to rheumatic pains, and nothing would ever benefit me until I got hold of this old German Remedy. Why, on my travels I have met people who had been suffering with rheumatism for years; by my advice they tried the Oil, and it cured them. I would sooner do without food for days than be without this remedy for one hour. In fact I would not attempt a trip without St. Jacobs Oil, as I do not see how I can get

along without it." St. Jacobs Oil has been endorsed by perlend their names if they were not convinced that it was a duty they owed to suffering humanity: they have experienced the wonderful effect of the Great German Remedy, and they want their fellow creatures to know 375; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 140; men's 250; bear, per skin, \$5 to 8 00; bear cub, \$3 to 4 00; fishes, \$4 to 5 00; fox, red, \$1 to 4 00;

can compare with it as a prompt, reliable cure for the allment named. William H. Wareing, Esq., Assistant General Superintendent, New York Post-office: "Proved all that is claimed for the Oil, and found efficacious; ready relief for the unatic complaints." Hon. Thomas L. James, Postmaster, New, York, referring to Superintendent Wareing's report concerning St. Jacobs Oil : "I concur." Prof. C. O. Duplessis, Manager Chicago Gymnasium, Chicago, Ill., "Our professionals and amateurs use it in preference to everything they have ever tried." George W. Walling, Esq., Superintendent Police, New York City: "Members of this department relieved of rheumatism by its use." Stacey Hill, Esq., Mount Auburn Inclined Plane Railroad, Cincinnati, Ohio: "Undoubtedly it is a remarkable medicine." Captain Henry M. Holzwarth, Chief Detective Force, Cleveland, Ohio: "Surprising relief; a world of good." Professor Edward Holst, planist and composer, Chicago, soda ash, \$1.50 to \$2.00; bi-chromate of pot-III. "Its effects are in harmony with its ash, 131c to 15c; borax, 16c to 17c; cream claims." In conclusion we would say that it is the imperative duty of every family to have a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil on hand for all emergencies; for the remedy is a true friend in need, and the occasion for its immediate use may come when it is least expected.
Follow this advice, and it will not be long before you will join us in calling St. Jacobs Oil "A National Blessing."

#### LANDLORD LIBERALITY.

The voluntary and substantial reduction of rents made by English landlords is doing much to soothe the ruffled tempers of the farmers and to quell agitation. Earl Fitz william has just remitted a half year's to all tenants on his English estates, and has made tenants on his English estates, and has made substantial abatements to the Irish tenants. Teas—Japan, common, 22½c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c ment of twenty per cent on all rents due to him, and the Duke of Bedford is having an independent valuation made of his property, independent valuation made of his property, is seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; independent valuation made of his property, is seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; independent valuation made of his property, independent valuation made of his property. independent valuation made of his property, with a view of allowing those who hold from him permanent reductions. This liberality which, though material to the farmers, is but | 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c a trifling matter to men of boundless wealth, is much resented by small proprietors, heavily encumbered and with but a margin to live on, and consequently unable to make abate-

wardly, this supreme remedy is, moreover, sold at a price which enables all to avail themselves of it. It is a prime remedy for affections of the throat, chest and lungs, conquers rheumatism and neuralgia; subdues inflammation, eradicates piles and remedies all manner of outward hurts. Colic, sweeney, garget, harness and collar galls, and other maladies and injuries of the brute creation, are completely cured by it. Sold by all medicine dealers. Prepared only by NORTH-ROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

### Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUBSDAY, Nov. 29, 1881.

Morning Stock Sales .- 25 Montreal 2013; 25 Oatario, 591; 70 Commerce, 1481; 100 do, 1481; 100 do, 1481; 100 do, 1481; 20 do, 1481; 30 Montreal Telegraph, 129; 300 do, 129}.

The stock market was firm this morning, but weaker in the afternoon. The Bank of Commerce to-day declared a dividend of 4 per cent, and it is announced that \$100,000 worth of Canada Pacific bonds have been subscribed for in this city and properties of St. Jacobs Oil. I clutched it the West within the past three days. as a straw, and in a few hours was free from The following were the closing bid prices: pain in the knee, arm and shoulder. As be-fore stated, I cannot find words to convey my 58\frac{1}{4}; Commerce, 148; Richelien, 52\frac{1}{4}; Montpraise and gratitude to the discoverer of this | real Telegraph, 129; City Passenger 123, and Gas, 140 bid.

Anernoon Saleg-5 Montreal 202; 150 do, do 59; 500 Commerce, 148½; 25 do, 148½; 150 Montreal Telegraph 129½; 300 do 129½; 75 do 129½; 9 Gas 141½; 25 do 141½; 17 do 141.

New York, I p.m., Nov. 29.—Stocks

weak; afterwards firmer; Am Ex, 96; OS, 621; CP, 95;; CB & Q, 1411; D & H, 1081 U & L, 127; Erle, 46%; pfd, 95%; H & St Jo 947; ptd, 111; Iti C, 133; K & T, 418; L S, 1217; M C, 938; N P, 401; ptd, 821; N W, 1294; ptd, 1431; N Y C, 1384; W U, 851.

#### COMMERUIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The movement is fully up to the average for the present season, which is always a dull one in some leading departments where the houses are preparing to take stock. The Provincial elections are engressing a large share of attention, which is some hindrance to business, but they will soon be over and we may expect a lively trade shortly prior to the holiday season. Navigation is quite closed, even the market boats having mostly gone into winter quarters.

Day Goods.—The wholesale trade report a quiet business, and not much movement is expected until the roads are in good condi- various kinds, with the exception of Spanish tion for sleighing. Travellers have mostly returned, and they report farmers as holding back grain for higher prices and winter roads Trade with farmers living in the country outside of villages and towns has been sole, No 1, B A, 25c to 27c; greatly restricted this fall by the broken ordinary, 24½c to 25½c; No 2, B A, 23c weather, but as the new year comes round a decided improvement may be reasonably ex-pected. City houses continue to receive a 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; remained for me, and I intended to resign few sorting-up mail orders for woolens, but warehouse sales are light, and all large houses are preparing for stock taking. Cottons and dress goods are in steady demand, and firm. Remittances are variously reported, but are botter than at this season last year. The recent cold suap has stimulated the various retail branches, and the traders are pressing for deliveries of flaunels, blankets, grey cot-

tons, &c. BOOTS AND SHOES .- The fall trade may now be considered over and stock taking will commence immediately. Spring samples have been engaging attention lately, and it is said \$4.75; green do \$5 to \$5.25 for No. 1, \$4 to that the agents of some local houses are \$4.25 for No. 2; mackerel, No. 2, \$6.00 to already on the road. The year's business in \$6 50; No. 3, \$5.25; white fish scarce at \$5 this department has been fairly satis. salmon trout \$4.50. sons of national reputation, who would not factory, light losses and plentiful orders in a measure making up for light houses here complain that asking prices for profits. Men's split boots, \$2.25. to \$2.75; men's split do, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip are far too high. The following are boots, \$2 50 to 300; men's calf boots, \$3 to the prices—Beaver, prime, per lb, \$2 to 375; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 140; men's 250; bear, per skin, \$6 to 8 00; bear cub, \$3 are far too high.

\$1.52; do buckskin balmorals, 600 to 800; Misses, peobled and buff balmorals, 900 to \$1.10; do split balmorals, 750 to 900; do pruvella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's peobled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c: do prunello balmorals, 50c to 75c; infants!cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- There is a moderate local movement, but the country trade has fallen off since the close of navigation very perceptibly. A movement is reported among the Newcastle and Lancashire chemical manufacturers to lessen the production, and it will probably be partially successful. Soda crystals are firmer, and bleaching powder has advanced from £3 17s 6d to £4 7s 6d, manufacturers refusing to contract for 1882 under £5. We quote: Bl-carb soda at \$3.10 to \$3.20 tarter crystals, 29c to 30c; ditto ground, 31c to 33c; caustic soda, \$2.35 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to 62.00; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$2 90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.25 to 1.40; sal sods, \$1.10c to 1.25; saltpetre, per keg, \$9.50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 51c to 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c quinine, \$3 to \$3.10; morphia, \$2.50 to \$2.65; castor oil, 10c to 10}; shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$4.50 to **\$4.**75. GEOGERIES. -Business is in fair volume for

this season. Sugar is about steady at the recent advances, and granulated is quoted at 93 to 10%. In teas, fine japans are firm enough, but trade is quiet for nearly all kinds. We quote :--fourths, 26c to 20c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 29 to 32c; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, ELECTRICITY IS NOW DECOGNIZED as a remecial agent of prime importance, and medicinal articles in which this principle is
developed by contact, are amongst those most
highly esteemed. Physicians and others who
have observed or experienced the action of
Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Cil. testify to the Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, testify to the does 55c 59c; Trinidad, 50c to 52c; sugar thoroughness and promptitude with which it house, 36c to 40c. Coffee-Mocha, 32c to effects curative results. Losing no strength | 330; O. G. Java, 26c to 29c; Singapore by evaporating, like other oils, pure in its and Ceylon, 22c to 24c; Maracalbo, 21c to constituents and efficacious inwardly and out | 23c; Jamaica, 172c to 20c; Rio, 16c to 18c; chicory, 12c to 121c. Spices-Cassia, per lb, 13c to 18c; mace, 90c to \$1.00; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 14c to 15c; mustard, 4 lb jar,s i9c to 20c; mus. tard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 65c to 90c. Some large sales of Valencia raisins are mentioned at 84c, but the ordinary trade is supplied at quotations. Valencia raisins, 9c to 10c; currants, 61c to 73c; laver raisins, \$295 to \$3 00; sultanas, 111 to 121; loose muscatel, \$3.10 to \$315; London layers, \$3.35 to 340; nuts unchanged; SS almonds, 15c to 16c; walnuts, 10c; filberts, 10c to 11c.

IRON AND HARDWARE, .- There is a firm market for all goods, not excepting tin plates. In England pig iron is well maintained in price, and there has been advances in lead and tin. There is some enquiry for small lots of pig iron; here; prices of which will rule high all winter. Hardware houses report quite a com-mand for skates. Pig iron, per ton, Coltness, \$24.00 to \$24.50; Siemens, \$24.00 .0 \$24.50; Gartsherrie, \$24.00 to 24.50; Summerlee, \$24.00 to 24 50; Langloan, \$24.00 to 24.50; Eglinton, \$23.50; Carnbroe, \$22.50 Bars per 100 lbs, Siemens, \$2 25 to 2 35; Scotch and Staffordshire, \$2 to 2 10; Best ditto \$2.25 to \$2.35; Swede, \$4 25 to 4 60; Norway, \$4 50 to 5 00; Lowmoor & Bowling, \$6 25 to 7 00. Canada plates, per box : Hatton \$3.25; other brands, \$3 25 to \$350; Tin Plates, per box: charcoal IC, \$575 to \$6; ditto, IX, \$775 to \$800; ditto, D C, \$5 25 to \$6; ditto, DX, \$7 25 to \$8. Coke, IC, \$4 75 to \$5. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$10 50 to 11; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 to 7 50; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 45 to 2 50; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60. Boiler Plates, \$2 75 to \$3 00. Russia Sheet Iron per 1b, 121c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$4 25; do sheet, 5 50; do bar. \$5 to \$5 50; do shot, \$6 to \$6 50; Steel, cast, per lb, 11 to 12 to 12 to: do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$3 75; do Steigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, \$27 28. Ingot Copper, \$17 25 to \$18 50. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 50; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 50. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 25 to \$4 50. Proved Coil chain, inch, \$5 50; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.60 to 1.70. Cut Nails :- Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to \$2.45 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.70 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.95 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern. \$3 20 per keg; 2 d Hot Cut, American Pattern. \$3 20 per keg; 2 d Hot Cut, American Pattern. can Pattern, \$3 20 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.95 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.45 per eg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, 2.95; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 45. LEATHER. Manufacturers appear to be in

no hurry about stock taking and prices for buyer. In the course of a few days manufacturers will have to enter the market for supplies. We quote:-Hemlock Spanish to 241c; No 2, ordinary, 221c to 231c. waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 40c; splits, large, 23c to 26c; small, 21c to 24c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 140 to 16c; pobble, 111c to 14c; rough, 26c to 28c.

Figh.—Supplies are mostly in, and business will be dull until after the holidays. Labrador herrings at \$6.25 to 6.50. North Shore Salmon, \$18 to \$19 and \$20 for Nos. 2, 3 and 1.
British Columbia salmon, \$16.50; No. 1
split herrings, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per brl; No. 2 \$4; No. 1 balf-bris, \$3.25; dry cod, \$4 50 to

Furs. -Offerings continue to improve, and

balmorals, 500 to \$1.50; do interior bal-morals, 45 to 50; do cong balmorals, 50c to broken lots at 232c, and single bbl. lots at

24c to 25.
SALT.—The demand, is moderate and prices are steady. Coarse sells for 60c 621 for elevens and 621c to 65 for tens; fectory filled brings \$1 to \$1.10, and Eureka, \$2.00. Ons.—Newfoundland cod oil remain steady at 45c; Steam refined seal is quoted at 471c for wine gallon; linseed oil 73c for

raw and 77c for boiled.

Woon-Prices of foreign wools are well maintained, stocks being well concentrated. Domestics are dull. The following prices are quoted:—Greasy Caps, 19c to 21c; Austra-lian, 23c to 30c; Canadian pulled, A super, 33c to 34c; B super, 30c to 32c.

HIDES. -The market is dult with prices unsettled at \$8 50, \$7 50 and \$6 50 for Nos. 1,2 and 3. Sheepskins, \$1 to \$1.05; calf-

Hors-The market has been again unsettled, and we quote 20c to 26c.

The enquiry for flour here was slightly better than yesterday, but the volume of business done was not large. The following transactions had occurred at noon :- 50 bbls superior, \$6 05; 125 extra superfine, \$5 95; 125 do, \$6; 125 spring extra, \$5 95; 100 medium bakers, \$6.20. Prices of breadstuffs were steady to firm in the States, and easier in Britain.

In grain we hear of the sale of 30,000 bushels Canada Red Winter wheat at \$1.40; No. 2 Spring was quoted at \$1.40 and White Winter at \$1.35. Cats have sold in the country at 36c per 32 lbs. Peas are worth about 87c to 88c and barley, 70c to 72.

RECEIPTS HERE TO DAY -- Oats, 14 bushels, barley, 450; flour, 1,465 bbls; ashes, 2 butter, 203 pkgs; cheese, 426 boxes; tallow, 16; leather, 17 rolls; spirits, 274 casks; dressed hogs, 140.

Potashès are steady at \$5.10 to 5.20.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS-Nov. 29.

Business to day was in moderate volumes the principal trading being in grain and potatoes, both the supply and demand continues very fair. Poultry and dairy produce were steady and wanted the receipts of neither being large. Dressed hogs sold at \$7.75 to \$8.25, and were steady. Farmers frozen beef and mutton was offered but not in large quantity. Cranberries are firm at \$11.50 to \$12 per bbl, and winter apples at \$3.50 to \$4 per bbl. Prices of other articles are well maintained, and are not expected to exhibit much change during the next few weeks.

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 55 to 3 60; oatmeal, do, \$2 50; commeal, do, \$1 60 to 1 65 moulie, do, \$1 70 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs,

GRAIN-Oats, per bag, \$1.05 to \$1.10; peac per bush, \$106 to \$1.10; beans, per bush \$1.60 to \$2.25 buckwheat, per bush 60c to

VEGETABLES .- Potatoes, per bag, 70c to 80c; carrots, per bushel, 50c; onions per bushel, 75c; per bbl, \$2.50; Montreal cabbages, per 100, \$3 to \$5; indive, per dozen, 50c; celery, per dozen, 40c to 50c; Montreal turnips, per bushel, 50c; marrows each, 10c; beets per bushel, 50c; spinach, 75c per bushel; Brussels sprouts, \$1.20 per dozen. FRUIT .-- Apples per barrel, \$3 to \$4

Almeria, \$6 per keg; cranberries, 50c per gal, \$12 per bbl; pears, \$8 to \$9 per bbl Valencia oranges, \$7 to \$8 per case; Jamaicas \$9 per bbl. DAIRY PRODUCE .- Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 32c; tub butter, per lb, 18c to 22c; Eggs, new laid, per dozen, 25c to 30c;

packed, 21c to 23c. POULTRY-Fowls, per pair, 25c to75c; ducks, per pair, 65c to 90c; chickens, per 1b., 9c to 10c; turkeys, per lb, 9c to 10c; geese, 7c

MEATS-Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 10c to 13c; mutton, 7c to 10c lamb, forequarters, 8c; lamb, hindquarters, 10c; veal, per lb., 9c to 15c; pork, per lb, 12c; hams, per lb, 14c; lard per lb, 16c to 18c; sausages, per 1b, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$7.75 to \$8.25. Fish.—Lake trout, per lb., 10c to 12½c; pike and lobster, per lb, 10c; white fish, per ib, 10c. to 12c; halibut, per lb, 12c to 15c;

haddock and cod, per lb, 6c; mackerel, per 1b, 10c to 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40 to 50c; maskinenge, per 1b, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per 1b, 121c to 15c. GAME -- Woodcock is quoted at \$1 25.

per brace, plover at \$3 per doz, and partridges 60c to 70c per brace; black ducks \$1.20 to \$1.30 per pair.

Are you troubled with rheaumatism? Use Kendall's Spavin Cure. Read advertisement

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET. The demand for horses has improved lightly, and 60 steads were exported to the States this week from this city. Americans are also operating in the west. A pair of heavy working horses, 2,600 lbs, realized \$260, a buy golding, \$90, and a bay carriage mare \$115. The exports for the week were as follows :- Nov 19th, 7 horses, \$640; 7 do, \$560; 5 do, \$730; 6 do, \$695. Nov 23rd, 14 do \$1,-182; 1 do, \$80. Nov 24th, 7 do, \$675; 14 do, \$1,666.50. The following buyers were operating here: - C H Hanson, Lowell, Mass; J A

AT A LOSS FOR WORDS.

The pleasure which I hereby attempt to express cannot be balf conveyed by words. Physicians of very high character and notoriety have heretotore declared my rheuma-tism to be incurable. Specifics, almost num. and slaughter sole, are quite favorable to the berless, have failed to cure or even alleviate the intensity of the pain, which has frequently confined me to my room for three months at a time. One week ago I was seized with an attack of acute rheumatism of the knee. In a few hours the entire kneejoint became swollen to enormous proportions, myself as best I might to another months confinement to my room and bed, whilst suffering untold agonies. By chance I learned of the wonderful curative properties of St. Jacobs Oit. 1 clutched it as a straw, and in tew hours was entirely free from pain in knee, arm and shoulder. As before stated, cannot find words to convey my praise and gratitude to the discovery of this king of rhoumatism.

CHAS. S. STRICKLAND, Boston, Boylston Place and 156 Harrison avenue.

ITEMS OF INTEREST. Victoria, Australia, is about to borrow an

other twenty millions of dollars. Lord Lyons has now represented England at Paris for fourteen years, an unusually long tenure of the blue ribbon of British em-

for an English Prime Minister as for an

The Maltess are protesting against baving the English language forced upon them. A petition against this, signed by 15,000 perHebr Adbertisements.

# WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during week ending November 26th, 1881.7,662 Primares of all register

Increase...... 387 THE RUSH CONTINUES: The rush still continues, and is daily on the increase for warm woollen winter goods.

THAT BOY! on exhibition in on of S. Carsley's windows seems to have stirred up the trade for navy suite, while the fancy costume of

THAT BOY'S SISTEB! is considered perfect. To start with, S. Cars ley had these costumes in sixty different styles; a good few have been sold, but still the stock contains many useful and pretty styles,

#### WHY THIS RUSH?

The answer is soon given. Because these suits are warm, comfortable and dressy. Children cannot remove them, and are, therefore, prevented from taking them off when overheated with play, and thus catching cold.

We invite your attention to S. Carsley's Immense stock of Hosiery in every grade, of every description, ribbed and plain, in Cotton, Lisle, Silk, Merino, Cashmere. Fine and Heavy Scotch Lamb's Wool, S. Carsley's own make, in ten different qualities, and heavy Hand-knitted Over-stockings and Snowshoe Stockings.

FRENCH HOSIERY!

A lot of fancy French Hosiery, to be sold at prices greatly reduced.

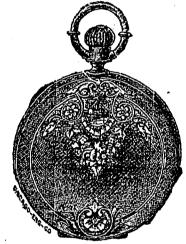
X MI AND TRY THEM! Try S. Carsley's pretty little Bootees. Try S. Carsley's Wool Mitts for Infants. Try S. Carsley's own make of Gaiters. Try S. Carsley's Wool Jackets for Ladies. See S. Carsley's good wearing Stockings. Try S. Carsley's pretty fancy Hoods. See S. Carsley's warm and comfortable sbooE

Try S. Carsley's own made Corsets. See S. Careley's Elastic Kid Gloves. Try S. Carsley's fine, handsome Fringes. See S. Carsley's variety of Fur Trimmings.

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We have the largest and most complete stock We inve the largest and most complete stock in the Dominion. Breech Loading Shot. Guns from \$1 to \$175. Rifles of all makes and grades including full lines of Winchester. Remington. Ballard, Evans, Spencer, etc., etc. In Revolvers, 7 shot, revolving, \$1.25 and upwards, over 25 different styles illustrated, full size.

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161

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Imperial Anstrian Vienna City Bond Which Bonds are shares in a loan the interest of which is paid out in premiums four times yearly. Every Bond is so long cutitled to

## Four Drawings Every Year.

Until each and every bond is drawn. Every bond must be drawn with one of the following premiums:—

### A Bonds ### 1. 200.000—8:0,000 floring.
2 Bonds ### 1. 50,000—10:0,000 floring.
2 Bonds ### 1. 10,000—40,000 floring.
48 Bonds ### 1. 10,000—40,000 floring.
48 Bonds ### 1. 1,000—20 000 floring. Together with 4.800 Bonds, amounting to ,653,200 florins—(I florin equal to 45 cents in

gold.)
Every one of the above named Bonds which does not draw of the large Premiums must be drawn with at least 180 Florins or \$70.
The next drawing takes place on JANUARY 2nd, 1882.

JANUARY 2nd, 1882.

Every Bond which is bought from us on or before the 2nd of January, with Five Dollars, is entitled to the whole premium which will be drawn thereon on that date.

Orders from the country can be sent in with Five, Dollars in Hegistered Letters, which will secure one of these Bonds, good for the Drawing of the 2nd of January.

For Bonds, circulars, or any other information address:

of police of late. This is as much a novelty INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., No. 150 Broadway, New York City.
ESTABLISHED IN 1974.

N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.

\*\*\* The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

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